

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATE PRECURSOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a novel lithographic printing plate precursor using an image forming composition containing a polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group (hereinafter sometimes referred to as a "fluorine-based polymer"). More specifically, the present invention relates to a lithographic printing plate precursor capable of providing a lithographic printing plate ensuring an
10 image favored with excellent uniformity, high contrast, high resolution and good inking property.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 A lithographic printing plate precursor has a structure such that an image forming composition is provided on a substrate. In a typical manufacturing process therefor, an image forming composition dispersed or dissolved in an organic solvent and, if desired, an upper layer such as protective layer are coated and dried on a
20 surface of a support appropriately subjected to surface treatment, undercoating, back coating and the like. In a typical plate-making process, physical properties of an image forming composition on a support are changed imagewise by the surface exposure of contact or projection

system through an image mask, or by the direct exposure using scanning or modulation of an electromagnetic wave based on image information from a computer, and thereafter, the image forming composition in the non-image area is removed (developed), if desired, followed by a treatment, for providing hydrophilic state, ink-receptive state or forming a protective film, whereby a lithographic printing plate precursor having a non-image area comprising a hydrophilic support surface layer and an image area comprising a hydrophobic composition surface layer is obtained. In a typical printing process of the lithographic printing plate obtained as such, the hydrophilic non-image area receives a fountain solution and the lipophilic image area receives an ink, whereby an ink image is formed on the surface. The obtained ink image is directly or indirectly transferred to a desired printing medium and thereby, a printed matter is obtained.

With respect to the image forming layer used herein, various techniques are already known, for example, a technique of causing a negative change from soluble to insoluble or positive change from insoluble to soluble as physical properties on exposure, a technique of using a photochemical reaction or a heat mode process as a principle for the change in physical properties, or a technique of using a heat-sensitive recording system.

Whichever image formation layer is used, technical problems to be solved are present in common for realizing a lithographic printing plate precursor having high usefulness. Namely, the technical problems are (1) that the image forming layer has high uniformity and (2) that the image area has high hydrophobicity and the non-image area has high development removability. The uniformity of the image area is mainly related to the above-described production process in view of technique. A plate precursor insufficient in the uniformity seriously reduces the basic performance required for the printing plate such that a large number of homogeneous printed matters having a high-quality image are stably provided, and this plate precursor is not preferred. The high hydrophobicity of the image area is very important from the standpoint of elevating the durability against developer in the plate-making process and thereby obtaining excellent resolution or obtaining a sufficiently long press life or a sufficiently high inking property in the printing process. However, the high hydrophobicity of the image area may cause reduction of the solubility in an alkali aqueous solution usually used as a developer and in turn, undesirable results may be brought about, such as development failure of the non-image area or generation of sludge ingredient in the developer. In other words, the hydrophobicity of the image area and the

removability of the non-image area are simply conflicting properties required for the image forming layer, and a technique capable of achieving these properties at the same time is difficult to develop but is an important matter.

- 5 Regarding to this technical problem, a composition containing a polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group is known to be useful as an image forming composition. For example, JP-A-54-135004 (the term "JP-A" as used herein means an "unexamined published Japanese patent application")
- 10 discloses this composition as an effective technique for improving the uniformity of the image forming layer. JP-A-62-170950, JP-A-8-15858 and JP-A-2000-19724 disclose a copolymer containing a monomer unit having a fluoroaliphatic group and a monomer unit having a specific
- 15 functional group, with its usefulness. In these techniques, the deficient point in prior techniques disclosing the use of a polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group is improved merely by selecting an additional substituent capable of reducing the adverse effect of the polymer
- 20 having a fluoroaliphatic group on the plate-making and printing processes or the other way effectively utilizing the polymer. To speak specifically, JP-A-62-170950 discloses an effect of more improving the function of bringing out the layer uniformity, resulting from the
- 25 improvement of surface activation, JP-A-8-15858 discloses

an effect of eliminating the retardation of developability ascribable to the hydrophobicity and JP-A-2000-19724 discloses an effect of forming a high-contrast image by utilizing the hydrophobicity and the orientation force and
5 thereby achieving the hydrophobicity of the image area and the removability of the non-image area. Among these effects of the polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group, the layer uniformity is considered to come out by virtue of the surface activation capability of the polymer compound
10 having a fluoroaliphatic group, in other word, a capability of reducing the surface tension of an organic solvent dispersion solution of image forming composition in the production process. Other effects of the polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group are considered attributable
15 to the high hydrophobicity of the fluoroaliphatic group-containing polymer compound contained in the image forming layer of a lithographic printing plate precursor and also to its capability of orienting, deviating or localizing toward the surface of the image forming layer. That is, the
20 fluoroaliphatic group-containing polymer compound distribution in the image forming layer can be made relatively high in the vicinity of the surface and therefore, high hydrophobicity can be imparted particularly to the surface while maintaining the development
25 removability of the photosensitive layer as a whole. For

improving the polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group, means other than the selection of copolymerization components may also be used. For example, JP-A-2000-187318 discloses a technique where an image forming material
5 having excellent discrimination in solubility between the image area and the non-image area can be obtained by a polymer compound using a monomer unit having two or more fluoroaliphatic groups.

As such, when the image forming layer containing a
10 fluoroaliphatic compound is used for a lithographic printing plate precursor, this image forming layer is effective means for solving the above-described technical problems (1) and (2). However, the effects thereof are not sufficiently high and in fact, more improvements are
15 demanded.

For example, in the case of using a positive image forming layer, for obtaining a good printed matter, the image obtained after exposure and development preferably has a discrimination as high as possible between the image
20 area and the non-image area, namely, a gradation (contrast) as high as possible, in view of image reproducibility and scratch resistance. At the same time, the requirements for high sensitivity, no blurring, white light safety and wide development latitude must be satisfied, however, a
25 technique capable of fully satisfying these requirements

has not yet been developed.

The term "soft image" as used herein means that when an image is exposed through a step wedge and then developed, the difference between the step number where the image starts remaining and the step number where the layers completely remain is large. The other way, the term "high-contrast image" as used herein means that the difference between the step number where the image starts remaining and the step number where the layers completely remain is small.

The "blurring" occurs when a lith film floats up due to a gas generated by the decomposition of a photosensitive substance and a complete contact exposure cannot be performed. In general, as the image has higher contrast with equal clear sensitivity, the blurring can be more easily eliminated. The "white light safety" indicates the safety of sensitivity of an image against exposure of the printing plate to white light such as fluorescent lamp and as the image has higher contrast, the white light safety is higher. The "step wedge" is a strip film having steps changed in the density with a variation of 0.15 one by one and this film is used for determining the relationship between the exposure amount and the amount of photosensitive layers remaining after the exposure and development. The "clear sensitivity" means the sensitivity

when an image starts to form after the exposure and development. The "development latitude" is used for examining how much the image sensitivity is changed after the exposure and development with the change in the concentration of the developer and as the change in sensitivity is smaller, the development latitude is higher.

In a photopolymerization-type printing plate containing a polymerizable monomer having a double bond and a photopolymerization initiator as a representative negative lithographic printing plate, particularly a laser direct exposure-type printing plate having high sensitivity to a laser beam in the visible light region, the gradation thereof is conventionally soft and therefore, if a printing plate is fixed and the image exposure is performed by an inner drum-type laser plate setter which performs the exposure while rotating a mirror at a high speed, fogging is readily generated due to a scattered or reflected light. In order to elevate the impression capacity of the printing plate, it is preferred to perform the exposure with a high energy, however, since fogging due to scattered or reflected light goes for the worth, the exposure amount cannot be increased to elevate the impression capacity. The impression capacity must be elevated without causing any generation of fogging due to scattered or reflected light even at a high exposure amount. This problem may be

overcome by creating a high-contrast graduation. In the image exposure by a laser, the exposure time is about 1 μ second order per 1 dot and fogging due to scattered or reflected light occurs when a photosensitive material is exposed to extremely weak light for a long period of time such as a few minutes order and the photosensitive layer is thereby photocured. When the gradation of a photosensitive material is contrasted, the photosensitive material is hardly photocured by the weak light and can be removed by the development, as a result, fogging does not occur. In the case of a heat-sensitive lithographic printing plate on which the drawing is performed using an infrared laser, the discrimination between the image area and the non-image area is low, that is, the graduation is low (soft), and therefore, the portion touched with a hand may undergo slipping of an image or suffer from bad stability against external scratching.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to construct a technique capable of solving the above-described technical problems (1) and (2) in a level surpassing conventional techniques. More specifically, the object of the present invention is to provide a lithographic printing plate precursor favored with excellent uniformity of the

photosensitive layer and having capability of forming a high-contrast image without reducing the sensitivity, particularly a lithographic printing plate precursor satisfying the requirements for high contrast, no blurring, white light safety and wide development latitude.

The present inventors have made extensive investigations and found that the above-described objects can be attained by adding a specific fluorine-based polymer to the image forming layer. The present invention has been accomplished based on the finding discovered as a result of particular studies on the production process of the fluoroaliphatic group itself and on the structure and composition distribution thereof. The present invention is based on a new technical idea different from conventional techniques for the fluorine-based polymer-containing sensitive layer, which has been developed taking notice of copolymer components or the substituted number of fluoroaliphatic group. More specifically, the present inventors have found that a lithographic printing plate precursor having a construction such as (A) or (B) described below exerts an excellent effect on the above-described technical problems (1) and (2), for example, a positive photosensitive resin composition having capability of forming a high-contrast image without reducing the sensitivity and favored with no blurring, white light

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safety and wide development latitude can be obtained. It has been also found that this method is effective particularly in attaining high contrast for the positive photosensitive resin composition processed to have high sensitivity by a conventionally known method and that by adding the fluorine-based polymer according to the present invention, a high-contrast image can be obtained and the blurring, the white light safety and the development latitude are improved.

Furthermore, it has been found that by adding the fluorine-based polymer according to the present invention, the gradation of a negative lithographic printing plate precursor increases and particularly, in the case of a laser photosensitive photopolymerization-type printing plate, a printing plate showing high sensitivity to a laser, providing good effect against fogging due to scattered or reflected light and having high impression capability can be obtained.

It has been also found that in the case of a heat-sensitive lithographic printing plate precursor, a printing plate having large discrimination and high image strength and therefore, being free of occurrence of image slipping on the portion touched with a hand and improved in the stability against external scratches can be obtained.

The lithographic printing plate precursor of the

present invention comprises the following construction (A) or (B).

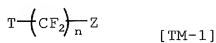
(A) A lithographic printing plate precursor comprising an image forming layer containing at least one
5 polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group on the side chain, wherein the fluoroaliphatic group is derived from a fluoroaliphatic compound produced by a telomerization method or an oligomerization method.

10 The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (A), wherein the polymer compound is at least one selected from the group consisted of an acrylic resin, a methacrylic resin, a styryl resin, a polyester resin and a polyurethane resin, each of which has the fluoroaliphatic
15 group on the side chain.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (A), wherein the fluoroaliphatic group is derived from a fluoroaliphatic compound obtained by addition-polymerizing
20 a tetrafluoroethylene in the presence of an alkyl iodide compound.

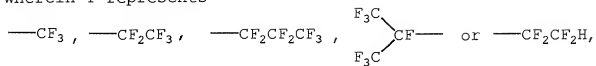
The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (A), wherein the fluoroaliphatic compound produced by
25 the telomerization method contains a compound represented

by formula TM-1:

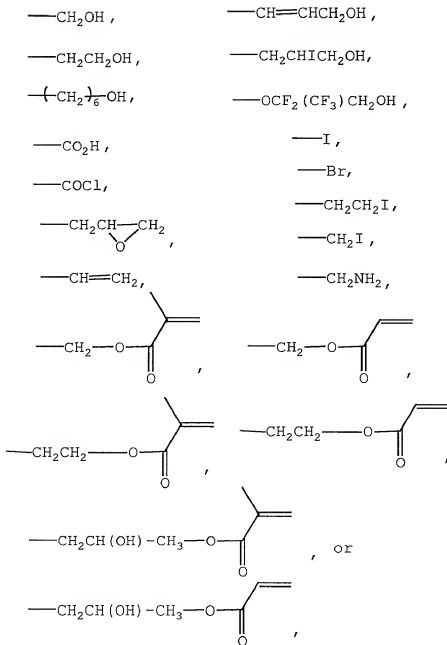


5

wherein T represents



Z represents



, and n represents 0 to 20.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described
5 in (A), wherein the polymer compound comprises a monomer
unit having the fluoroaliphatic group in an amount of 1

wt % or more, based on the weight of the polymer compound.

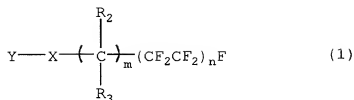
The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (A), wherein the polymer compound comprises a monomer
5 unit having the fluoroaliphatic group in an amount of 3 to 70 wt%, based on the weight of the polymer compound.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (A), wherein the polymer compound has a weight average
10 molecular weight of 3,000 to 200,000.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (A), wherein the image forming layer comprises the polymer compound in an amount of 0.001 to 10 wt%, based on
15 the weight of the image forming layer.

(B). A lithographic printing plate precursor comprising an image forming layer containing at least one polymer compound, the polymer compound having a
20 fluoroaliphatic group on the side chain,

wherein the fluoroaliphatic group is represented by the formula (1):



wherein R_2 and R_3 each independently represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, X represents a single bond or a divalent linking group, Y represents a moiety for binding to a polymer main chain, m represents an integer of 0 or more, and n represents an integer of 1 or more, and

the polymer compound comprises four fluoroaliphatic groups in which n in formula (1) is 3, 4, 5 and 6, respectively,

wherein the polymer compound satisfies one of the following conditions (I) and (II):

(I) a monomer unit having the fluoroaliphatic group in which n in the formula (1) is 4, accounts for 40 to 97 mol% based on the sum total of the monomer units having groups in which n in the formula (1) represents 3, 4, 5 and 6; and

(II) a monomer unit having the fluoroaliphatic group in which n in the formula (1) is 3, accounts for 40 to 97 mol% based on the sum total of the monomer units having groups in which n in the formula (1) represents 3, 4, 5 and 6.

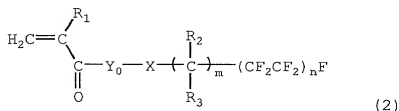
The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (B), wherein the polymer compound is at least one

selected from the group consisted of an acrylic resin, a methacrylic resin, a styryl resin, a polyester resin and a polyurethane resin, each of which has the fluoroaliphatic group on the side chain.

5

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (B), wherein the monomer unit having the group in which n of the formula (1) represents 4 accounts for 60 to 95 mol% based on the sum total of the monomer units having groups in which n of the formula (1) represents 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (B), wherein the polymer compound contains a monomer unit represented by formula (2):



wherein R₁ represents a hydrogen atom, halogen atom or a methyl group which may be substituted, R₂ and R₃ each independently represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, X represents a single bond or a divalent linking group, Y₀ represents a divalent

organic group, m represents an integer of 0 or more, and n represents an integer of 1 or more.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described
5 in (B), wherein the polymer compound comprises a monomer unit having the fluoroaliphatic group in an amount of 1 wt% or more, based on weight of the polymer compound.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described
10 in (B), wherein the polymer compound comprises a monomer unit having the fluoroaliphatic group in an amount of 3 to 70 mol%, based on weight of the polymer compound.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described
15 in (B), wherein the polymer compound has a weight average molecular weight of 3,000 to 200,000.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described
in (B), wherein the image forming layer comprises the
20 polymer compound in an amount of 0.001 to 10 weight%, based on the weight of the image forming layer.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described
in (A) or (B), which further comprises an aluminum
25 substrate, wherein the image forming layer is a

photosensitive layer containing a light-heat converting agent and a binder resin, and the photosensitive layer can increase or decrease in the solubility in an alkaline developer upon exposure to laser beams.

5

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (A) or (B), which further comprises an aluminum substrate, wherein the image forming layer is a photosensitive layer containing a light-heat converting agent, a heat radical generator and a radical polymerizable compound, and the photosensitive layer can decrease in the solubility in an alkaline developer upon exposure to laser beams.

The lithographic printing plate precursor as described in (A) or (B), which further comprises an aluminum substrate, wherein the substrate has small pits having an average opening diameter of 0.01 to 3 μm with the ratio of average depth of the small pits to the average opening diameter of the small pits being from 0.1 to 0.5, by an electrochemical surface-roughening treatment using an aqueous solution containing a hydrochloric acid.

A plate-making method comprising:
imagewise exposing a lithographic printing plate

precursor according to (A) or (B); and

processing the plate precursor with a developer that does not substantially contain a silicate.

5 It is not clarified at present why the polymer having
a fluoroaliphatic group as a constituent component of (A)
or (B) on the side chain is excellent particularly as
compared with conventionally known polymers, but the
following possibilities may be considered. With respect to
10 the effect brought by the use of a fluoroalkyl group
produced by a telomerization or oligomerization method of
(A), the addition of an aliphatic alkyl group having a
different structure from that obtained by an electrolytic
fluorination method which is a typical example of other
15 production methods, or the wider distribution of the
composition may work advantageously. For example, the
mixing of a fluorinated alkyl group having a different
carbon number or mixing of an aliphatic fluoroalkyl group
having a partially branched alkyl structure may work
20 advantageously. This presumption is supported by the
knowledge of the present inventors that the constituent
factor (B) is superior. It has been found that the
excellent effect can be obtained by using, out of typical
fluoroaliphatic groups of formula (1), those centered in a
25 specific carbon number and having a distribution in the

composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

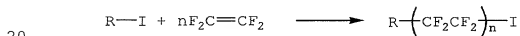
The polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group on the side chain (sometimes simply referred to as a
5 "fluorine-based polymer") according to the present invention is described in detail below.

The fluorine-based polymer for use in the present invention may have any polymer form insofar as the requirements described in (A) or (B) can be satisfied.
10 Specific examples of the polymer form which can be used include acrylic resin, methacrylic resin, styryl resin, polyester resin, polyurethane resin, polycarbonate resin, polyamide resin, polyacetal resin, phenol/formaldehyde condensation resin, polyvinylphenol resin, maleic
15 anhydride/ α -olefin resin and α -hetero-substituted methacrylic resin. Among these, acrylic resin, methacrylic resin, styryl resin, polyester resin and polyurethane resin are useful, and acrylic resin, methacrylic resin and polyurethane resin are more useful.

20 In the present invention, one of the fluoroaliphatic groups used on the side chain is derived from a fluoroaliphatic compound produced by a telomerization method (also called telomer method) or an oligomerization method (also called oligomer method), or from a
25 fluoroaliphatic compound produced by an addition

polymerization of a fluoroolefin. In particular, a fluoroaliphatic group derived from a fluoroaliphatic compound produced by an addition polymerization of a tetrafluoroethylene in the presence of an alkyl iodide compound is preferred because an excellent discrimination is provided and the production cost can be low. The method for producing these fluoroaliphatic compounds is described, for example, in Nobuo Ishikawa (supervisor), Fusso Kagoubutsu no Gosei to Kinou (Synthesis and Function of Fluorocompounds), CMC, pp. 117-118 (1987), and Milos Hudlicky and Attila E. Pavlath (compiler), Chemistry of Organic Fluorine Compounds II, Monograph 187, pp. 747-752, American Chemical Society (1995). The telomerization method is a method for synthesizing a telomer by performing a radical polymerization of a fluorine-containing vinyl compound such as tetrafluoroethylene using an alkyl halide having a large chain transfer constant, such as iodide, as the telogen (an example is shown in Scheme-1).

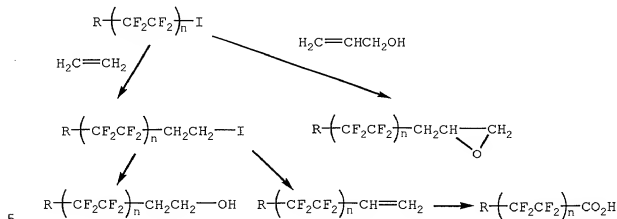
Scheme 1:



The obtained terminal iodinated telomer is usually subjected to an appropriate chemical modification of the terminal, for example, as in [Scheme 2] and thereby led to a fluoroaliphatic compound. This compound is furthermore

converted into a desired monomer structure, if desired, and used in the production of a fluoroaliphatic group-containing polymer.

Scheme 2:



Specific examples of the compound produced by the above-described telomar method, which is suitable as a compound led to the side chain of a polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group on the side chain of the present invention, include fluorine-based chemical products A-1110, A-1210, A-1310, A-1420, A-1620, A-1820, A-2020, A-1260, A-1460, A-1660, A-1860, A-1435, A-1635, A-1835, A-1473, A-1637, A-1837, A-1514, A-3420, A-3620, A-3820, A-4020, A-3260, A-3460, A-3660, A-3860, A-3637, A-3837, A-5210, A-5410, A-5610, A-5810, A-7110, A-7210, A-7310, A-9211, C-1100, C-1200, C-1300, C-1400, C-1500, C-1600, C-1700, C-1800, C-1900, C-2000, C-5200, C-5400, C-5600, C-5800, C-5208, C-5408, C-5608, C-6008, C-8200, C-8300, C-8500, C-

9211, C-8208, C-8308, C-8508, C-9216, E-1430, E-1630, E-1830, E-2030, E-3430, E-3630, E-3830, E-4030, E-5244, E-5444, E-5644, E-5844, F-1420, F-1620, F-1820, F-2020, I-1200, I-1300, I-1400, I-1600, I-1700, I-1800, I-2000, I-1420, I-1620, I-1820, I-2020, I-3200, I-3400, I-3600, I-3800, I-4000, I-3620, I-3820, I-4020, I-5200, I-5400, I-5600, I-8208, I-8207, I-8407, I-8607, M-1110, M-1210, M-1420, M-1620, M-1820, M-2020, M-3420, M-3620, M-3820, M-4020, M-3433, M-3633, M-3833, M-4033, M-5210, M-5410, M-5610, M-5810, M-6010, M-7210, M-7310, R-1110, R-1210, R-1420, R-1620, R-1820, R-2020, R-1433, R-1633, R-1833, R-3420, R-3620, R-3820, R-4020, R-3433, R-5210, R-5410, R-5610, R-5810, R-6010, R-7210, R-7310, U-1310 and U-1710, all available from DAIKIN Kaseihin Hanbai K.K.; and

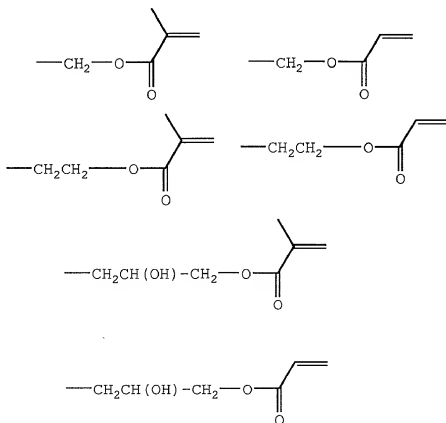
15 CHEMINOX FA, FA-M, FAAC, FAAC-M, FAMAC and FAMAC-M, all produced by NIPPON MEKTRON Ltd. The main components of these fluorine-based chemical products each has a structure represented by the following formula TM-1 (wherein n is an integer of 0 to 20).

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25

The compounds where -Z in formula TM-1 has a structure shown below are preferred because these have an acryloyl or methacryloyl group at the molecular terminal and therefore, a polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group of the present invention can be particularly easily obtained by the vinyl polymerization.



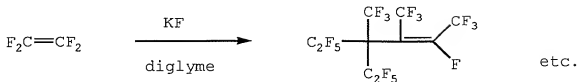
The polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group on the side chain, which is produced using the fluorine-based chemical product obtained by a telomerization method and which is preferably used in the present invention, is

itself already commercially available under a common designation of "perfluoroalkyl-containing oligomer" and these commercial products may be preferably used. Specific examples of such chemical products include MEGAFAC F-178K, 5 MEGAFAC F-470, MEGAFAC F-473, MEGAFAC F-475, MEGAFAC F-476, MEGAFAC F-472 and MEGAFAC R-08, all produced by and available from Dai-Nippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.; and SURFLON S-381, S-383, S-393, S-101 and S-105, all produced by Asahi Glass Company, Ltd. Among these, MEGAFAC F-178K 10 (hereinafter referred to as "P-1"), MEGAFAC F-470 ("P-2"), MEGAFAC F-473 ("P-3"), MEGAFAC F-475 ("P-4"), MEGAFAC F-476 ("P-5") and MEGAFAC F-472 ("P-6") are particularly preferred because the performance balance is excellent among the hydrophobicity of image area surface, the 15 development removability of non-image area and the difficult generation of development scum.

In the present invention, a fluoroaliphatic compound produced by an oligomerization method is also preferred. The oligomerization method is a method for producing an 20 oligomer by cationically polymerizing tetrafluoroethylene in a polar solvent such as diglyme using a catalyst such as a potassium fluoride or cesium fluoride (see Scheme 3). Similarly to the above-described telomer method, the oligomer is can be led to a polymer compound having a 25 fluoroaliphatic group on the side chain through an

appropriate chemical modification using a reactive group (unsaturated bond) in the oligomer.

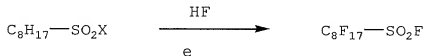
Scheme 3:



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Other than the telomerization method and the oligomerization method, representative examples of the production method for the fluoroaliphatic compound include an electrolytic fluorination method and an indirect fluorination method. In particular, a fluoride of perfluorooctylsulfonic acid (see, Scheme 4) produced by the electrolytic fluorination method and fluorine-based chemical products led therefrom have made a remarkable success on the market and these substances have been heretofore preferably used. The present invention has found that preferred results can be obtained by using instead a fluorine-based chemical product produced by the telomerization or oligomerization method.

20 Scheme 4:

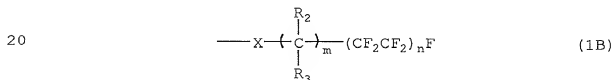


The activity principle of these effects of the present invention is not clearly known. In the electrolytic fluorination method or indirect fluorination method, a corresponding aliphatic compound is used as the starting materials in the production and the C-H bond thereof is fluorinated, whereas in the telomerization method or oligomerization method of the present invention, a fluoroaliphatic compound is obtained by polymerizing a fluorinated olefin and this may induce preferred results for some or other reasons. For example, the fluoroaliphatic compound obtained by the telomerization or oligomerization method is usually a mixture of compounds different in the alkyl chain length because a distribution is generated in the chain length during the polymerization reaction process or depending on the case, the compound has a branched alkyl structure. These may be related with the activity principle of the present invention.

Incidentally, a part of fluorine-based chemical products produced by the electrolytic fluorination reaction, which has been heretofore preferably used, are a substance having low biodegradability and high bioaccumulative property, and their reproduction toxicity and growth toxicity are being worried about, though the toxicity is low. The fluorine-based chemical product by the telomerization method of the present invention is a

substance having high environmental safety and this is industrially advantageous.

Based on such working hypothesis, particular studies have been continued by the present inventors, as a result, it has been found that the construction (B) described above is preferred as another method for attaining a desired image forming layer (for example, photosensitive layer). More specifically, an extremely good performance can be exerted when, as another requirement for the fluoro-aliphatic group used on the side chain of the present invention, the fluorine-based polymer contains a group represented by formula (1), the side chain part structure thereof is represented by formula (1B) and particularly, a monomer unit having a group in which n in the formula (1) is 4 (simply referred to as "component of n=4") occupies from 40 to 97 mol% based on the sum total of the components of n=3 to n=6 or the component of n=3 occupies from 40 to 97 mol%.



In formula (1B), R₂ and R₃ each independently represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1

to 4 (C1-C4) carbon atoms. Specific examples of the alkyl group include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, an n-butyl group, an isobutyl group or a tert-butyl group. Among these, preferred are a hydrogen atom and a methyl group, and more preferred is a hydrogen atom. X represents a covalent bond or a divalent linking group (organic group) for bonding a substituent (1B) to the polymer side chain. X preferably represents -O-, -S-, -N(R₄)- or -CO- and bonds to the polymer main chain directly or through a divalent linking group. R₄ represents a hydrogen atom or a C1-C4 alkyl group. Specific examples of the alkyl group include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, an n-butyl group, an isobutyl group and a tert-butyl group. Among these, preferred are a hydrogen atom and a methyl group. X may be any one of those described above but is preferably -O-. m is an integer of 0 or more, preferably an integer of 2 to 8, more preferably m=2. When m is 2 or more, the functional groups on carbon atoms adjacent to each other may combine to form an aliphatic ring.

n represents an integer of 1 or more, preferably an integer of 1 to 10. n is here more preferably from 3 to 6 and still more preferably, at least one group where n is 3, 4, 5 or 6 is mixed in the polymer compound. Particularly, the component (polymer component) with n=4 preferably

occupies from 40 to 97 mol% based on the sum total of the components of $n=3$ to $n=6$ (respective components where $n=3$, 4, 5 and 6) or the component with $n=3$ preferably occupies from 40 to 97 mol% based on the sum total of the components of $n=3$ to $n=6$ (respective components where $n=3$, 4, 5 and 6). The component of $n=4$ more preferably occupies from 60 to 97 mol%, still more preferably from 70 to 90 mol%, based on the sum total of the components of $n=3$ to $n=6$. If the occupation percentage is less than 40 mol%, the image is liable to be soft, whereas if it exceeds 97 mol%, serious generation of sludge disadvantageously occurs in the developer.

Also, in the condition (I), the sum total of the components ($n=3$, 5 and 6) except for the component with $n=4$ in formula (I) is preferably 3% or more, and in the condition (II) the sum total of the components ($n=4$, 5 and 6) except for the component with $n=3$ in formula (I) is preferably 3% or more.

Examples of the polymer chain of Y include the compounds described below.

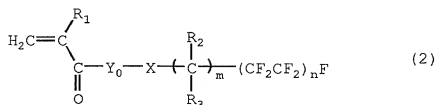
The method for producing the polymer compound having a fluoroaliphatic group of the present invention is described more specifically below.

The fluorine-based polymer for use in the present invention may have any polymer form insofar as the

requirements in (A) or (B) can be satisfied. Specific examples of the polymer form which can be used include acrylic resin, methacrylic resin, styryl resin, polyester resin, polyurethane resin, polycarbonate resin, polyamide resin, polyacetal resin, phenol/formaldehyde condensation resin, polyvinylphenol resin, maleic anhydride/ α -olefin resin and α -hetero-substituted methacrylic resin. Among these, acrylic resin, methacrylic resin, styryl resin, polyester resin and polyurethane resin are useful, and acrylic resin, methacrylic resin and polyurethane resin are more useful. These resins can be easily obtained by a method known to one skilled in the art, such as condensation polymerization, addition polymerization and ring-opening polymerization. The requirement (A) may be satisfied by appropriately selecting the starting material for the fluorine-based-monomer used and the requirement (B) may be satisfied by appropriately selecting and, if desired mixing the starting material at the production or polymerization of the monomer or mixing the polymer after the polymerization therewith. The construction (B) is described in detail below by taking acrylic resin and methacrylic resin as examples, which are most useful and excellent in the aptitude for the production of a polymer.

In a preferred embodiment of the acrylic resin for use in the present invention, the acrylic resin has a

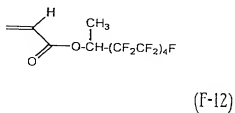
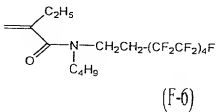
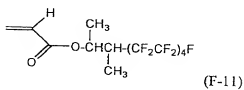
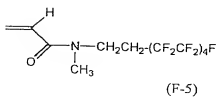
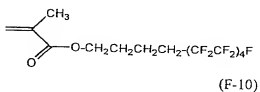
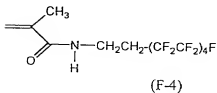
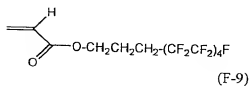
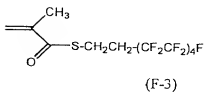
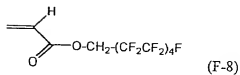
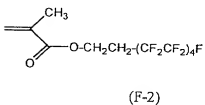
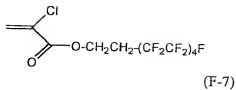
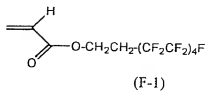
construction unit represented by the following formula (2), as a copolymerization unit:



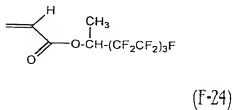
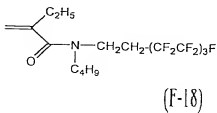
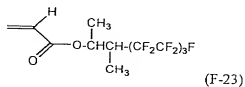
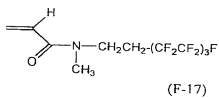
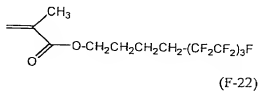
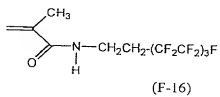
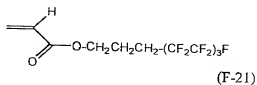
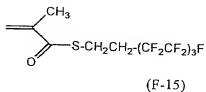
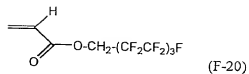
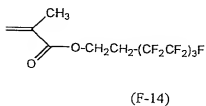
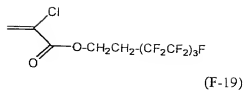
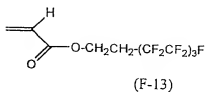
- 5 wherein R₁ represents a hydrogen atom, halogen atom (e.g., fluorine, chlorine, bromine) or a methyl group which may have a substituent, Y₀ represents a divalent organic group, and X, R₂, R₃, m and n have the same meanings as in formula (1B). Examples of the divalent organic group represented by
- 10 Y₀ include those described above as specific examples of X.

Specific structural examples of the perfluoroalkyl group containing-monomer represented by formula (2) for use in the present invention are set forth below.

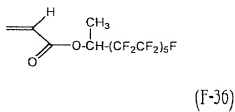
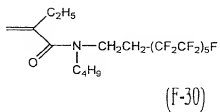
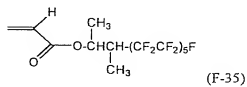
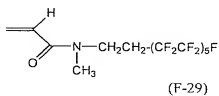
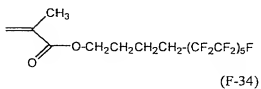
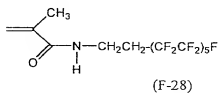
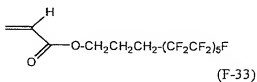
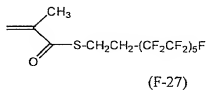
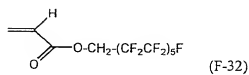
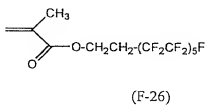
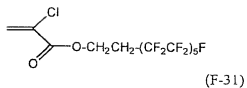
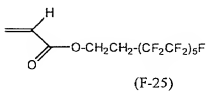
Specific examples when n=4:



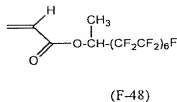
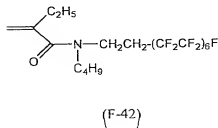
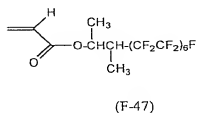
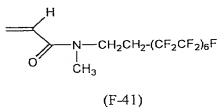
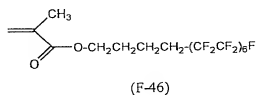
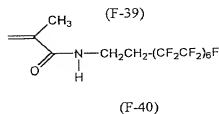
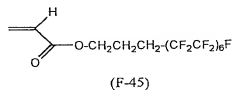
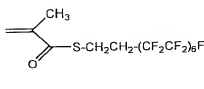
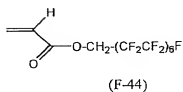
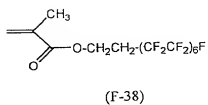
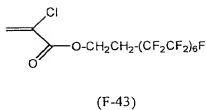
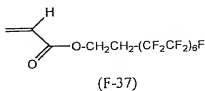
Specific examples when n=3:



Specific examples when n=5:



Specific examples when n=6:



In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, components different in the chain length of the perfluoroalkyl group in the monomer are mixed in the polymer compound. More preferably, the component of $n=4$ in formula (1) or (2) occupies from 40 to 97 mol% based on the sum total of the components of $n=3$ to $n=6$ (respective components of $n=3, 4, 5$ and 6) or the component of $n=3$ in formula (1) or (2) occupies from 40 to 97 mol% based on the sum total of the components of $n=3$ to $n=6$ (respective components of $n=3, 4, 5$ and 6). The component of $n=4$ still more preferably occupies from 60 to 97 mol%, and particularly preferably from 70 to 90 mol%, based on the sum total of the components of $n=3$ to $n=6$.

This mixture can be prepared by mixing a monomer represented by the above-described monomer such as (F-1) to (F-12) with the components of $n=3, n=5$ and $n=6$. The monomer mixture may also be produced in such a manner that after synthesizing the starting material perfluoroalkyl group by the telomerization method and thereby obtaining a mixture having different chain lengths, the mixture is subjected to distillation, column separation, extraction or the like to adjust the component of $n=4$ to fall within the above-described range.

The amount of these fluoroaliphatic group-containing monomers in the fluorine-based polymer for use in the

present invention is 1% or more based on the weight of the fluorine-based polymer, preferably from 3 to 70 wt%, more preferably from 7 to 60 wt%.

5 The present invention can be accomplished by specifying the production method for the fluoroaliphatic group itself of a fluorine-based polymer and the structure/composition distribution and therefore, conventionally known techniques such as selection of copolymerization components or determination of a specific
10 number of substituents of the fluoroaliphatic group can be freely used in combination.

For example, the polymer compound containing the perfluoroalkyl group of the present invention is preferably used as a copolymer with a monomer having a polyoxyalkylene
15 group. Examples of the polyoxyalkylene group include a polyoxyethylene group, a polyoxypropylene group, a polyoxybutylene group, a poly(oxyethylene·oxypropylene) random copolymer group and a poly(oxyethylene·oxypropylene) block copolymer group. Specific examples of these
20 oxyalkylene groups include those described in JP-A-62-170950, JP-A-62-226143, JP-A-3-172849 and JP-A-8-15858. For satisfactorily attaining the object of the present invention, the molecular weight of the polyoxyalkylene group is preferably from 500 to 3,000. The polyoxyalkylene
25 group unit preferably occupies 10 mol% or more in the

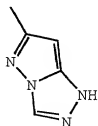
polymer compound.

The polymer for use in the present invention can copolymerize a monomer having an acidic hydrogen atom. The group having an acidic hydrogen atom may be, for example, a carboxyl group or a phenolic hydroxyl group or may be any other acid group known in publications. Examples of the publication describing the acidic group include J.A. Dean (compiler), Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, 3rd ed., McGraw-Hill Book Co. (1985). Among these acidic groups, specific examples of the partial structure of the acidic group where an acidic hydrogen atom is bonded to a nitrogen atom include those represented by (A1) to (A7) below.

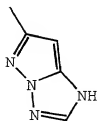
- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|
| | -SO ₂ NH ₂ | (A1) |
| 15 | -SO ₂ NH- | (A2) |
| | -CONHSO ₂ - | (A3) |
| | -CONHCO- | (A4) |
| | -SO ₂ NH-SO ₂ - | (A5) |
| | -CONHSO ₂ NH- | (A6) |
| 20 | -NHCONHSO ₂ - | (A7) |

The acidic group described in JP-A-8-15858 is also useful. The nitrogen atom-containing heterocyclic structure having a coupler structure described in JP-A-7-248628 may also be used. Examples of the nitrogen atom-containing

heterocyclic structures include those represented by (H) and (I) below.



(H)



(I)

Similarly, the acidic group having a hydrogen atom bonded to carbon atom adjacent to an electron-withdrawing group described in JP-A-2000-19724 is also useful.

In addition, the polymer of the present invention may be preferably applied to the copolymers described in JP-A-11-352681, JP-A-11-327142, JP-A-11-327131, JP-A-11-327126, JP-A-10-339948, JP-A-10-207052, JP-A-10-186642 or JP-A-10-161303.

For the monomer having such an acidic hydrogen atom, a vinyl monomer having an unsaturated group capable of radical polymerization may be used. Among vinyl monomers, preferred are acrylate, methacrylate, acrylamide,

methacrylamide, styrene-based monomer and vinyl-based monomer. Preferred examples of the structure include the compounds described, for example, in JP-A-10-142778.

5 The content of the monomer having an acidic hydrogen atom in the fluoroaliphatic group-containing polymer compound according to the present invention is from 0 to 50 mol%, preferably from 0 to 40 mol%, more preferably from 5 to 30 mol%.

10 Other than these copolymerization components, copolymerization with a monomer having bridged bonding described in JP-A-4-222805 or with an acrylate, methacrylate, acrylamide or methacrylamide monomer having on the side chain thereof an aromatic group substituted by an aliphatic group having 9 or more carbon atoms or an
15 aliphatic group having 2 or more carbon atoms described in JP-A-10-142778 may also be suitably used.

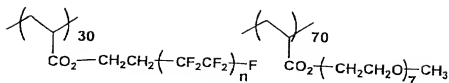
Furthermore, the present invention can also be applied to the technique of urethane-base polymer described in JP-A-10-186640, JP-A-10-186641, JP-A-2000-3032 and JP-A-2000-
20 3040, to the polycondensation or polyaddition polymer disclosed in JP-A-11-327129, or to the (meth)acrylate monomer having two or three perfluoroalkyl groups of 3 to 20 within the molecular described in JP-A-2000-187318.

The fluorine-based polymer of the present invention
25 can be produced by a commonly known method, for example, by

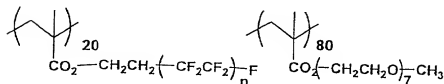
adding a general-purpose radical polymerization initiator and thermally polymerizing a (meth)acrylate having a fluoroaliphatic group, a (meth)acrylate having a polyoxyalkylene group, and a vinyl monomer containing an acidic group bonded to an acidic hydrogen atom or a nitrogen atom in an organic solvent. Depending on the case, the fluorine-based polymer may be obtained in the same manner as in the above-described method by adding another addition-polymerizable unsaturated compound.

Examples of the another addition-polymerizable unsaturated compound which is used depending on the case, include those described in J. Brandrup, Polymer Handbook 2nd ed., Chapter 2, pp. 1-483, Wiley Interscience (1975). Specific examples thereof include (meth)acrylates such as methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, 2-chloroethyl (meth)acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate and glycidyl (meth)acrylate; (meth)acrylamides such as (meth)acrylamide, N-ethyl(meth)acrylamide, N-propyl(meth)acrylamide, N-methylol(meth)acrylamide, N,N-dimethyl(meth)acrylamide, N-hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylamide and N-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-methacrylamide; allyl compounds such as allyl acetate, allyl caproate and allyloxy ethanol; vinyl ethers such as ethyl vinyl ether, propyl vinyl ether, butyl vinyl ether, octyl vinyl ether, methoxy ethyl vinyl ether, ethoxy ethyl vinyl ether, 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether, hydroxy ethyl vinyl

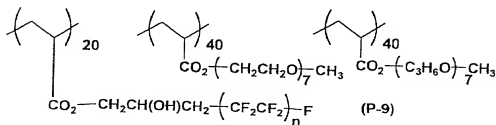
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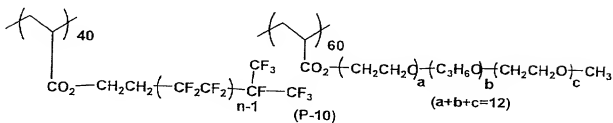
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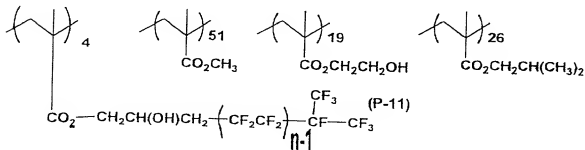
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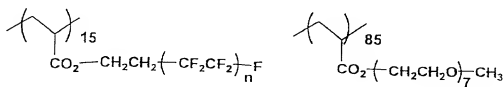
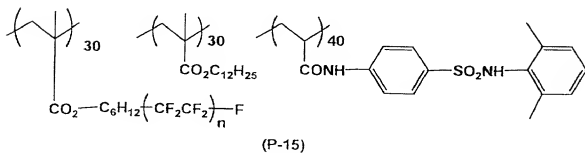
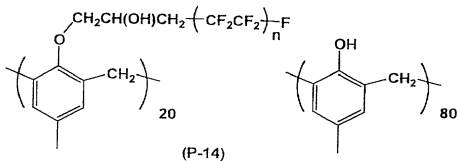
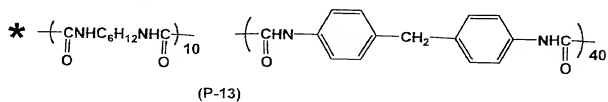
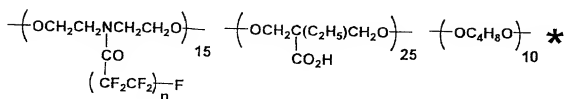
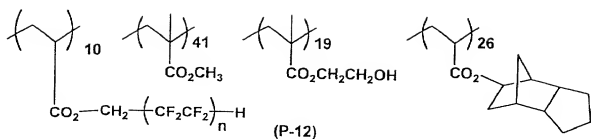
(P-9)



(P-10)



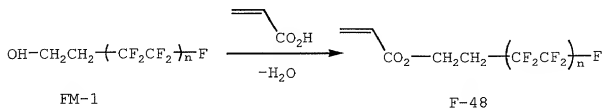
(P-11)



(P-16,17,18,19,20)

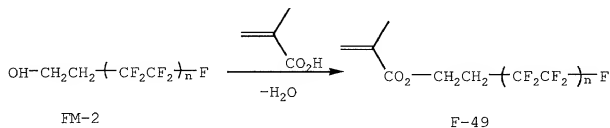
Production Process of (P-7)

A fluorine-based chemical product (FM-1, a mixture of n=3, 4, 5 and 6, n=3 content: 41%, n=4 content: 53%) produced by the telomerization method is led to an acryl monomer (F-48) and then formed into a polymer together with another component by radical copolymerization.



10 Production Process of (P-8):

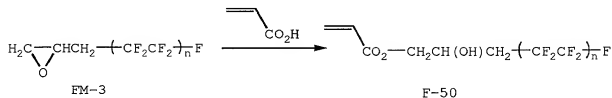
A fluorine-based chemical product (FM-2, n=4, purity: 95%) produced by the telomerization method is led to a methacryl monomer (F-49) and then formed into a polymer together with another component by radical copolymerization.



Production Process of (P-9):

A fluorine-based chemical product (FM-3, n=4, purity: 90%) produced by the telomerization method is led to an

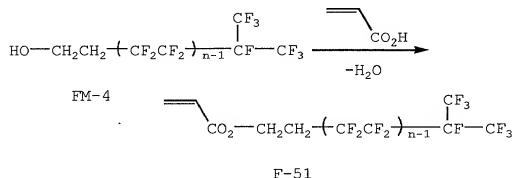
acryl monomer (F-50) and then formed into a polymer together with another component by radical copolymerization.



5

Production Process of (P-10)

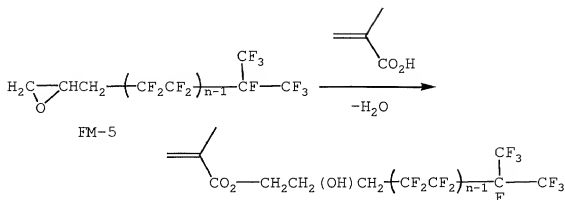
A fluorine-based chemical product (FM-4, n=3, purity: 80%) produced by the telomerization method is led to an acryl monomer (F-51) and then formed into a polymer together with another component by radical copolymerization.



Production Process of (P-11)

A fluorine-based chemical product (FM-5, a mixture of n=3, 4, 5 and 6, n=4 content: 60%) produced by the telomerization method is led to an acryl monomer (F-52) and then formed into a polymer together with another component

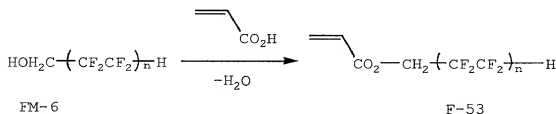
by radical copolymerization.



5 Production Process of (P-12)

A fluorine-based chemical product (FM-6, n=3 content: 96%) produced by the telomerization method is led to an acryl monomer (F-53) and then formed into a polymer together with another component by radical copolymerization.

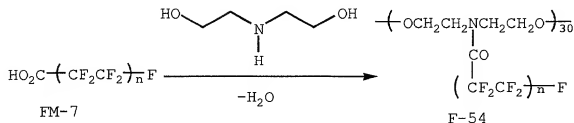
10



Production Process of (P-13)

A fluorine-based chemical product (FM-7, n=4 content: 93%) produced by the telomerization method is led to a diol (F-54) and then formed into a urethane polymer together

with other diol and diisocyanate components by condensation polymerization.



5

Production Process of (P-14)

A fluorine-based chemical product (FM-3) produced by the telomerization method is reacted with cresol/formalin resin to introduce a fluoroaliphatic side chain.

10 Compositions of (P-16, 17, 18, 19, 20)

These fluorine-based polymers are a mixture containing components of n=3, 4, 5 and 6 and each has the following composition.

15 P-16: The n=4 component occupies 60% based on the sum total of other components.

P-17: The n=4 component occupies 80% based on the sum total of other components.

P-18: The n=4 component occupies 90% based on the sum total of other components.

20 P-19: The n=4 component occupies 95% based on the sum total of other components.

P-20: The n=4 component occupies 50% based on the sum

total of other components.

In Polymers (P-7) to (P-20) above, the content of the n=3 component and/or 4 component is shown and the content of the other components is the balance (100 - the value shown).

The molecular weight of the fluorine-based polymer which can be used in the present invention is usually, in terms of the weight average molecular weight, from 3,000 to 200,000, preferably from 6,000 to 100,000. The molecular weight can be determined by the GP method using a polystyrene standard substance.

The amount of the fluorine-based polymer for use in the present invention added in the composition is from 0.001 to 10 wt%, preferably from 0.01 to 5 wt%, based on the entire amount of the composition exclusive of the solvent. The fluorine-based polymers for use in the present invention may be used in combination of two or more thereof or may be used in combination with another surfactant.

Other components necessary for the preparation of a photosensitive resin composition as the composition for the image forming layer according to the present invention are described below.

The positive photosensitive resin composition may be any insofar as it changes in the solubility or swellability in a developer between before and after the exposure and

the compound contained therein is preferably an o-quinonediazide compound. For example, in the case of a positive photosensitive resin composition containing an alkali-soluble resin and an o-quinonediazide compound, the
5 o-quinonediazide compound is preferably a compound having at least one o-quinonediazide group and capable of increasing in the solubility in an alkali aqueous solution upon irradiation with actinic rays.

Various structures are known therefor and these are
10 described in detail, for example, in J. KOSAR, "Light-Sensitive Systems", pp. 336-352, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1965). For the photosensitive compound of the positive photosensitive resin composition, various sulfonic acid esters of a hydroxyl compound and an o-benzoquinonediazide
15 or o-naphthoquinonediazide are particularly preferred.

Examples of the o-quinonediazide compound include an ester of 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonyl chloride and phenol-formaldehyde or cresol-formaldehyde resin; an ester of 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonyl chloride
20 and pyrogallol-acetone resin described in U.S. Patent 3,635,709; an ester of 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonyl chloride and resorcin-benzaldehyde resin described in JP-A-63-13528; an ester of 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonyl chloride and resorcin-pyrogallol-acetone co-
25 condensation resin described in JP-B-62-44257 (the term

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"JP-B" as used herein means an "examined Japanese patent publication"); an esterification product of 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonyl chloride to polyester having a hydroxyl group at the terminal described in JP-B-56-45127; an esterification product of 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonyl chloride to a homopolymer of N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)methacrylamide or a copolymer with another copolymerizable monomer described in JP-B-50-24641; an ester of 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonyl chloride and bisphenol-formaldehyde resin described in JP-B-54-29922; an esterification product of 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonyl chloride to a homopolymer of p-hydroxystyrene or a copolymer with another copolymerizable monomer described in JP-B-52-36043; and an ester of 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-5-sulfonyl chloride and polyhydroxybenzophenone.

Other examples of known o-quinonediazide compounds which can be used in the present invention include those described in JP-A-63-80254, JP-A-58-5737, JP-A-57-111530, JP-A-57-111531, JP-A-57-114138, JP-A-57-142635, JP-A-51-36129, JP-B-62-3411, JP-B-62-51459 and JP-B-51-483. The content of the o-quinonediazide compound is usually from 5 to 60 wt%, preferably from 10 to 40 wt%, based on the entire solid content of the photosensitive resin composition.

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The photosensitive compound other than the o-quinonediazide, which can be used, include a chemical amplification-type photosensitive material comprising a combination of a compound having an alkali-soluble group
5 protected by an acid decomposable group and a photoacid generator. The photoacid generator used in the chemical amplification-type photosensitive material may be a known photoacid generator.

Examples thereof include onium salts such as diazonium
10 salts described in S.I. Schlesinger, Photogr. Sci. Eng., 18, 387 (1974), T.S. Bal et al., Polymer, 21, 423 (1980), etc., ammonium salts described in U.S. Patents 4,069,055 and 4,069,056, JP-A-3-140140, etc., phosphonium salts described in D.C. Necker et al., Macromolecules, 17, 2468 (1984), C.S.
15 Wen et al., Teh, Proc. Conf. Rad. Curing ASIA, p. 478, Tokyo, Oct. (1988), U.S. Patents 4,069,055 and 4,069,056, etc., iodonium salts described in J.V. Crivello et al., Macromolecules, 10 (6), 1307 (1977), Chem. & Eng. News, Nov. 28, p. 31 (1988), European Patents 104,143, 339,049 and
20 410,201, JP-A-2-150848, JP-A-2-296514, etc., sulfonium salts described in J.V. Crivello et al., Polymer J., 17, 73 (1985), J.V. Crivello et al., J. Org. Chem., 43, 3055 (1978), W.R. Watt et al., J. Polymer Sci., Polymer Chem. Ed., 22, 1789 (1984), J.V. Crivello et al., Polymer Bull.,
25 14, 279 (1985), J.V. Crivello et al., Macromolecules, 14

(5), 1141 (1981), J.V. Crivello et al., J. Polymer Sci., Polymer Chem. Ed., 17, 2877 (1979), European Patent 370,693, 233,567, 297,443 and 297,442, U.S. Patents 3,902,114, 4,933,377, 410,201, 339,049, 4,760,013, 4,734,444 and 2,833,827, German Patent 2,904,626, 3,604,580 and 3,604,581, etc., selenonium salts described in J.V. Crivello et al., Macromolecules, 10 (6), 1307 (1977), J.V. Crivello et al., J. Polymer Sci., Polymer Chem. Ed., 17, 1047 (1979), etc., and

10 arsonium salts described in C.S. Wen et al., Teh. Proc. Conf. Rad. Curing ASIA, p. 478, Tokyo, Oct. (1988), etc.; organic halogen compounds described in U.S. Patent 3,905,815, JP-B-46-4605, JP-A-48-36281, JP-A-55-32070, JP-A-60-239736, JP-A-61-169835, JP-A-61-169837, JP-A-62-58241, 15 JP-A-62-212401, JP-A-63-70243, JP-A-63-298339, etc.; organic metals/organic halides described in K. Meier et al., J. Rad. Curing, 13 (4), 26 (1986), T.P. Gill et al., Inorg. Chem., 19, 3007 (1980), D. Astruc, Acc. Chem. Res., 19 (12), 377 (1986), JP-A-2-161445, etc.; photo-acid generators 20 having an o-nitrobenzyl type protective group described in S. Hayase et al., J. Polymer Sci., 25, 753 (1987), E. Reichmanis et al., J. Polymer Sci., Polymer Chem. Ed., 23, 1 (1985), Q.Q. Zhu et al., J. Photochem., 36, 85, 39, 317 (1987), B. Amit et al., Tetrahedron Lett., (24), 2205 25 (1973), D.H.R. Barton et al., J. Chem. Soc., 3571 (1965),

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- P.M. Collins et al., J. Chem. Soc., Perkin I, 1695 (1975),
M. Rudinstein et al., Tetrahedron Lett., (17), 1445 (1975),
J.W. Walker et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 110, 7170 (1988),
S.C. Busman et al., J. Imaging Technol., 11 (4), 191 (1985),
5 H.M. Houlihan et al., Macromolecules, 21, 2001 (1988), P.M.
Collins et al., J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., 532 (1972), S.
Hayase et al., Macromolecules, 18, 1799 (1985), E.
Reichmanis et al., J. Electrochem. Soc., Solid State Sci.
Technol., 130 (6), F.M. Houlihan et al., Macromolecules, 21,
10 2001 (1988), European Patents 0,290,750, 046,083, 156,535,
271,851 and 0,388,343, U.S. Patents 3,901,710 and 4,181,531,
JP-A-60-198538, JP-A-53-133022, etc.;

compounds which are photochemically decomposed to
generate sulfonic acid, represented by iminosulfonate,
15 described in M. TUNOOKA et al., Polymer Preprints Japan, 35
(8), G. Berner et al., J. Rad. Curing, 13 (4), W.J. Mijs et
al., Coating Technol., 55 (697), 45 (1983), Akzo, H. Adachi
et al., Polymer Preprints, Japan, 37 (3), European Patents
0,199,672, 84,515, 199,672, 044,115 and 0,101,122, U.S.
20 Patents 4,618,564, 4,371,605 and 4,431,774, JP-A-64-18143,
JP-A-2-245756, Japanese Patent Application No. 3-140109,
etc.; and disulfone compounds described in JP-A-61-166544.

The compound which decomposes upon irradiation with
actinic rays or radiation to generate an acid is usually
25 added in an amount of 0.001 to 40 wt%, preferably from 0.01

to 20 wt%, more preferably from 0.1 to 5 wt%, based on the total weight (exclusive of the coating solvent) of the photosensitive resin composition.

The compound having an alkali-soluble group protected
5 by an acid decomposable group is a compound having a -C-O-C- or -C-O-Si- bond and examples thereof include the followings:

a) compounds containing at least one member selected from the group consisting of an ortho-carboxylic acid ester
10 and a carboxylic acid amide acetal, where the compound can have polymerizability and the member selected from the above-described group can be produced as a crosslinking element in the main chain or as a pendant substituent;

b) oligomeric or polymer compounds containing a
15 member selected from the group consisting of repeating acetal and ketal, in the main chain;

c) compounds containing at least one member selected from the group consisting of enol ether and N-acylamino-carbonate;

d) cyclic acetals or ketals of β -ketoester or β -
20 ketoamide;

e) compounds containing a member selected from the group consisting of silyl ethers;

f) compounds containing a member selected from the
25 group consisting of silyl enol ethers;

g) monoacetals and monoketals with the aldehyde or ketone component having solubility of 0.1 to 100 g/liter in the developer, respectively;

h) tertiary alcohol-based ethers; and

5 i) carboxylic esters and carbonates with the alcohol at the position of tertiary allyl or benzyl.

The compounds (a) capable of cleaving under the action of an acid, as a component of a light-irradiation sensitive mixture, are described in German Patents 2,610,842 and
10 2,928,636. Mixtures containing the compound (b) is described in German Patents 2,306,248 and 2,718,254. The compounds (c) are described in Europe Patent Publications 0,006,626 and 0,006,627, the compounds (d) are described in Europe Patent 0,202,196, the compounds (e) are described in
15 German Patents 3,544,165 and 3,601,264, the compounds (f) are described in German Patents 3,730,785 and 3,730,783, the compounds (g) are described in German Patent 3,730,783, the compounds (h) are described, for example, in U.S. Patent 4,603,101, and the compounds (i) are described, for
20 example, in U.S. Patent 4,491,628 and J.M. Frechet, J. Imaging Sci., 30, 59-64 (1986)).

The content of the compound protected by such an acid decomposable group is usually from 1 to 60 wt%, preferably from 5 to 40 wt%, based on the entire solid content of the
25 photosensitive resin composition.

The photosensitive resin composition may contain a synthetic resin which is insoluble in water and soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution (hereinafter referred to as an "alkali-soluble resin"). Examples of the alkali-soluble resin include phenol-formaldehyde resin, cresol-formaldehyde resin, phenol-cresol-formaldehyde co-condensation resin, phenol-modified xylene resin, polyhydroxystyrene, halogenated polyhydroxystyrene, a copolymer of N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)methacrylamide, a hydroquinone mono-methacrylate copolymer, sulfonylimide-type polymers described in JP-A-7-28244 and carboxyl group-containing polymers described in JP-A-7-36184. In addition, various alkali-soluble polymer compounds such as acrylic resin having a phenolic hydroxyl group described in JP-A-51-34711, acrylic resin having a sulfonamide group described in JP-A-2-866 and a urethane-base resin may also be used. The alkali-soluble polymer compound preferably has a weight average molecular weight of 500 to 20,000 and a number average molecular weight of 200 to 60,000. These alkali-soluble polymer compounds may be used individually or in combination of two or more thereof and the amount added thereof is 80 wt% or less based on the entire composition.

A combination use with a condensation product of a phenol containing a substituent of an alkyl group having from 3 to 8 carbon atoms with formaldehyde, such as t-

butylphenol formaldehyde resin and octylphenol formaldehyde resin, described in U.S. Patent 4,123,279 is advantageous from the standpoint of enhancing the ink-receptivity of an image. This alkali-soluble resin is usually added in an amount of 90 wt% or less based on the total weight of the composition.

The photosensitive resin composition may contain, if desired, a cyclic acid anhydride for elevating the sensitivity, a printing out agent for obtaining a visible image immediately after the exposure, a dye serving as the image coloring agent, a filler and the like.

The photosensitive resin composition for use in the present invention preferably contains a cyclic acid anhydride, a phenol and an organic acid for elevating the sensitivity. Examples of the cyclic acid anhydride include phthalic anhydride, tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, hexahydrophthalic anhydride, 3,6-endoxy- Δ^4 -tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, tetrachlorophthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, chloromaleic anhydride, α -phenylmaleic anhydride, succinic anhydride and pyromellitic anhydride described in U.S. Patent 4,115,128. Examples of the phenols include bisphenol A, p-nitrophenol, p-ethoxyphenol, 2,3,4-trihydroxybenzophenone, 4-hydroxybenzophenone, 2,4,4'-trihydroxybenzophenone, 4,4',4"-trihydroxytriphenylmethane, 4,4',3",4"-tetrahydroxy-3,5,3',5'-tetramethyltriphenyl-

methane.

Examples of the organic acids include sulfonic acids, sulfinic acids, alkylsulfuric acids, phosphonic acids, phosphinic acids, phosphates and carboxylic acids described
5 in JP-A-60-88942 and JP-A-2-96755. Specific examples thereof include p-toluenesulfonic acid, dodecylbenzene-sulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfinic acid, ethylsulfuric acid, phenylphosphonic acid, phenylphosphinic acid, phenyl phosphate, diphenyl phosphate, benzoic acid, isophthalic
10 acid, adipic acid, p-toluic acid, 3,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid, phthalic acid, terephthalic acid, 1,4-cyclohexene-2,2-dicarboxylic acid, erucic acid, lauric acid, n-undecanoic acid and ascorbic acid. These cyclic acid anhydrides, phenols and organic acids preferably occupy from 0.05 to
15 15 wt%, more preferably from 0.1 to 5 wt% in the photosensitive resin composition.

Examples of the printing out agent for obtaining a visible image immediately after the exposure include a combination of a photosensitive compound capable of
20 releasing an acid upon exposure and an organic dye of forming a salt with the acid and thereby changing the color tone.

Examples of the photosensitive compound capable of releasing an acid upon exposure include o-naphtho-
25 quinonediazide-4-sulfonic acid halogenide described in JP-

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A-50-36209; trihalomethyl-2-pyrone and trihalomethyl-s-triazine described in JP-A-53-36223; various o-naphthoquinonediazide compounds described in JP-A-55-62444; 2-trihalomethyl-5-allyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole compounds described
5 in JP-A-55-77742; and diazonium salts. These compounds may be used individually or in combination and the amount added thereof is preferably from 0.3 to 15 wt% based on the total weight of the composition.

The photosensitive resin composition for use in the
10 present invention may contain at least one organic dye capable of changing the color tone thereof by interacting with a photolytic product of a compound which photolyzes to generate an acidic substance. Examples of the organic dye which can be used include diphenylmethane-based, triallyl-
15 methane-based, thiazine-based, oxazine-based, phenazine-based, xanthene-based, anthraquinone-based, iminonaphthoquinone-based and azomethine-based dyes.

Specific examples thereof include Brilliant Green, eosin, Ethyl Violet, Erythrosine B, Methyl Green, Crystal
20 Violet, Basic Fuchsine, phenolphthalein, 1,3-diphenyltriazine, Alizarin Red S, Thymolphthalein, Methyl Violet 2B, Quinaldine Red, Rose Bengale, Thymolsulfophthalein, Xylenol Blue, Methyl Orange, Orange IV, diphenyl thiocarbazon, 2,7-dichlorofluorescein, Para
25 Methyl Red, Congo Red, Benzopurpurine 4B, α -Naphthyl Red,

Nile Blue 2B, Nile Blue A, phenacetarin, Methyl Violet, Malachite Green, Para Fuchsin, Oil Blue #603 (produced by Orient Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), Oil Pink #312 (produced by Orient Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), Oil Red 5 5B (produced by Orient Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), Oil Scarlet #308 (produced by Orient Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), Oil Red OG (produced by Orient Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), Oil Red RR (produced by Orient Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), Oil Green #502 (produced by Orient Chemical Industry 10 Co., Ltd.), Spiron Red BEH Special (produced by Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd.), Victoria Pure Blue BOH (produced by Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd.),

Patent Pure Blue (produced by Sumitomo Mikuni Chemical Co., Ltd.), Sudan Blue II (produced by BASF), m-Cresol 15 Purple, Cresol Red, Rhodamine B, Rhodamine 6G, Fast Acid Violet R, Sulforhodamine B, Auramine, 4-p-diethylamino-phenyliminonaphthoquinone, 2-carboxyanilino-4-p-diethyl-aminophenyliminonaphthoquinone, 2-carbostearylamino-4-p-dihydroxyethyl-aminophenyliminonaphthoquinone, p-methoxy- 20 benzoyl-p'-diethylamino-o'-methylphenyliminoacetanilide, cyano-p-diethylaminophenyliminoacetanilide, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-4-p-diethylaminophenylimino-5-pyrazolone and 1- β -naphthyl-4-p-diethylaminophenylimino-5-pyrazolone.

Particularly preferred organic dyes are triarylmethane 25 dyes. Of triarylmethane dyes, the dyes described in JP-A-

62-2932471 and Japanese Patent Application No. 4-112844, having a sulfonic acid compound as the counter anion, are useful. These dyes may be used individually or as a mixture and the amount added thereof is preferably from 0.3 to 5 15 wt% based on the total weight of the photosensitive resin composition. If desired, this organic dye may be used in combination with another dye or pigment and the amount used thereof is 70 wt% or less, preferably 50 wt% or less, based on the total weight of the dyes and pigments.

10 The case where the photosensitive resin composition for use in the present invention is used for the photosensitive layer of a photopolymerizable printing plate as a negative printing plate is described below. In the case where the photosensitive resin composition is a 15 photopolymerizable photosensitive resin composition, the main components thereof include a compound containing an addition-polymerizable ethylenic double bond and a photopolymerization initiator, in addition to the above-described fluorine-based polymer. If desired, compounds 20 such as thermal polymerization inhibitor may be added.

The compound containing an addition-polymerizable double bond can be freely selected from the compounds having at least one, preferably two or more, terminal ethylenic unsaturated bond(s). Examples thereof include 25 compounds having a chemical form such as monomer,

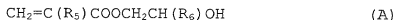
prepolymer, namely, dimer, trimer and oligomer, and a mixture or copolymer thereof. Examples of the monomer and its copolymer include esters of an unsaturated carboxylic acid (for example, an acrylic acid, a methacrylic acid, an itaconic acid, a crotonic acid, an isocrotonic acid or a maleic acid) and an aliphatic polyhydric alcohol compound, and an amide of an unsaturated carboxylic acid and an aliphatic polyvalent amine compound.

- Specific examples of the ester monomer of an aliphatic polyhydric alcohol compound and an unsaturated carboxylic acid include acrylic acid esters such as ethylene glycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, 1,3-butanediol diacrylate, tetramethylene glycol diacrylate, propylene glycol diacrylate, neopentyl glycol diacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, trimethylolpropane tri-(acryloyloxypropyl) ether, trimethylolethane triacrylate, hexanediol diacrylate, 1,4-cyclohexanediol diacrylate, tetraethylene glycol diacrylate, pentaerythritol diacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate, pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, dipentaerythritol diacrylate, dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, sorbitol triacrylate, sorbitol tetraacrylate, sorbitol pentaacrylate, sorbitol hexaacrylate, tri(acryloyloxyethyl)isocyanurate and polyester acrylate oligomer;
- methacrylic acid esters such as tetramethylene glycol

- dimethacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate,
neopentyl glycol dimethacrylate, trimethylolpropane
trimethacrylate, trimethylolethane trimethacrylate,
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 1,3-butanediol
- 5 dimethacrylate, hexanediol dimethacrylate, pentaerythritol
dimethacrylate, pentaerythritol trimethacrylate,
pentaerythritol tetramethacrylate, dipentaerythritol
dimethacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexamethacrylate,
dipentaerythritol pentamethacrylate, sorbitol
- 10 trimethacrylate, sorbitol tetramethacrylate, bis[p-(3-
methacryloxy-2-hydroxypropoxy)phenyl]dimethylmethane and
bis[p-(methacryloxyethoxy)phenyl]dimethylmethane;
itaconic acid esters such as ethylene glycol
diitaconate, propylene glycol diitaconate, 1,3-butanediol
- 15 diitaconate, 1,4-butanediol diitaconate, tetramethylene
glycol diitaconate, pentaerythritol diitaconate and
sorbitol tetrataconate;
crotonic acid esters such as ethylene glycol
dicrotonate, tetramethylene glycol dicrotonate,
- 20 pentaerythritol dicrotonate and sorbitol tetradicrotonate;
isocrotonic acid esters such as ethylene glycol
diisocrotonate, pentaerythritol diisocrotonate and sorbitol
tetraisocrotonate; maleic acid esters such as ethylene
glycol dimaleate, triethylene glycol dimaleate,
- 25 pentaerythritol dimaleate and sorbitol tetramaleate; and a

mixture of these ester monomers.

Specific examples of the amide monomer of an aliphatic polyhydric amine compound and an unsaturated carboxylic acid include methylenebisacrylamide, methylene-
5 bismethacrylamide, 1,6-hexamethylenebisacrylamide, 1,6-hexamethylenebismethacrylamide, diethylenetriaminetris-
acrylamide, xylylenebisacrylamide and xylylenebismethacryl-
amide. Other examples include vinyl urethane compounds
10 having two or more polymerizable vinyl groups within one molecule described in JP-B-48-41708, which are obtained by
adding a vinyl monomer having a hydroxyl group represented by the following formula (A) to a polyisocyanate compound
having two or more isocyanate groups within one molecule:



15 (wherein R_5 and R_6 each represents H or CH_3).

Also, polyfunctional acrylates and methacrylates such as urethane acrylates described in JP-A-51-37193, polyester acrylates described in JP-A-48-64183, JP-B-49-43191 and JP-B-52-30490 and epoxy acrylates obtained by reacting an
20 epoxy resin with a (meth)acrylic acid may be used. Furthermore, those described as a photocurable monomer or oligomer in Nippon Secchaku Kyokaishi (Journal of Japan Adhesive Society), Vol. 20, No. 7, pp. 300-308 (1984) may be used.

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The compound containing such a double bond is used in an amount of 5 to 70 wt% (hereinafter simply referred to as "%"), preferably from 10 to 50%, based on all components.

The photopolymerization initiator contained in the photopolymerizable photosensitive resin composition for use in the present invention may be appropriately selected according to the wavelength of light source used from various photopolymerization initiators known in patents and publications, and combination systems (photopolymerization initiation systems) of two or more photopolymerization initiators. For example, in the case of using light in the vicinity of 400 nm as the light source, benzyl, benzoin ether, Michler's ketone, anthraquinone, thioxanthone, acridine, phenazine and benzophenone are being widely used.

In the case of using a visible ray at 400 nm or more, an Ar laser, a second harmonic of semiconductor laser or an SHG-YAG laser as the light source, various photopolymerization initiation systems have been also proposed. Examples thereof include a certain kind of photoreducing dyes described in U.S. Patent 2,850,445, such as Rose Bengale, eosin and erythrosine, and a combination system of a dye with a photopolymerization initiator, such as a composite initiation system of dye and amine (see, JP-B-44-20189), a combination system of hexaarylbiimidazole, radical generator and dye (see, JP-B-45-37377), a system of

hexaarylbiimidazole and p-dialkylaminobenzylidene ketone (see, JP-B-47-2528 and JP-A-54-155292), a system of cyclic cis- α -dicarbonyl compound and dye (see, JP-A-48-84183), a system of cyclic triazine and merocyanine dye (see, JP-A-54-151024), a system of 3-ketocoumarin and activator (see, JP-A-52-112681 and JP-A-58-15503), a system of biimidazole, styrene derivative and thiol (see, JP-A-59-140203), a system of organic peroxide and dye (see, JP-A-59-1504, JP-A-59-140203, JP-A-59-189340, JP-A-62-174203, JP-B-62-1641 and U.S. Patent 4,766,055), a system of dye and activated halogen compound (see, JP-A-63-258903 and JP-A-2-63054),

a system of dye and borate compound (see, JP-A-62-143044, JP-A-62-150242, JP-A-64-13140, JP-A-64-13141, JP-A-64-13142, JP-A-64-13143, JP-A-64-13144, JP-A-64-17048, JP-A-1-229003, JP-A-1-298348 and JP-A-1-138204), a system of dye having a rhodanine ring and radical generator (see, JP-A-2-179643 and JP-A-2-244050), a system of titanocene and 3-ketocoumarin dye (see, JP-A-63-221110), a combination system of titanocene, xanthene dye and addition-polymerizable ethylenic unsaturated compound containing an amino group or a urethane group (see, JP-A-4-221958 and JP-A-4-219756), a system of titanocene and specific merocyanine dye (see, JP-A-6-295061) and a system of titanocene and dye having a benzopyran ring (see, JP-A-8-334897). The photopolymerization initiator may be used is

in an amount of 0.05 to 100 parts by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 70 parts by weight, more preferably from 0.2 to 50 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the ethylenic unsaturated compound.

5 The photopolymerizable photosensitive resin composition of the present invention preferably contains, in addition to the above-described fundamental components, a small amount of thermal polymerization initiator so as to inhibit unnecessary thermal polymerization of the
10 polymerizable ethylenic unsaturated compound during the production or storage of the photosensitive resin composition. Suitable examples of the thermal polymerization initiator include hydroquinone, p-methoxyphenol, di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, pyrogallol, tert-
15 butylcatechol, benzoquinone, 4,4'-thiobis(3-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol), 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol), N-nitrosophenylhydroxylamine primary cerium salt and N-nitrosophenylhydroxylamine aluminum salt. The amount of the thermal polymerization inhibitor added is preferably
20 from about 0.01 to about 5% based on the weight of the entire composition. Also, if desired, a higher fatty acid derivative such as behenic acid and behenic acid amide may be added to allow it to be present partially on the surface of the photosensitive layer during the drying process after
25 the coating, so that the polymerization inhibition due to

oxygen can be prevented. The amount of the higher fatty acid derivative added is preferably from about 0.5 to about 10% of the entire composition.

In the lithographic printing plate where a photosensitive layer is formed using a photopolymerizable photosensitive resin composition of the present invention, an oxygen-shielding protective layer may be provided on the photopolymerizable photosensitive layer for the purpose of preventing the polymerization inhibition due to oxygen.

Examples of the water-soluble vinyl polymer contained in the oxygen-shielding protective layer include polyvinyl alcohol, partial ester, ether and acetal of polyvinyl alcohol, and a copolymer thereof containing an unsubstituted vinyl alcohol unit in a substantial amount of giving necessary water solubility. Examples of the polyvinyl alcohol include those having a hydrolysis degree of 71 to 100% and a polymerization degree of 300 to 2,400.

Specific examples thereof include PVA-105, PVA-110, PVA-117, PVA-117H, PVA-120, PVA-124, PVA-124H, PVA-CS, PVA-CST, PVA-HC, PVA-203, PVA-204, PVA-205, PVA-210, PVA-217, PVA-220, PVA-224, PVA-217EE, PVA-217E, PVA-220E, PVA-224E, PVA-405, PVA-420, PVA-613 and L-8 produced by Kuraray Co., Ltd. Examples of the above-described copolymer include polyvinyl acetate chloroacetate or propionate hydrolyzed to 88 to 100%, polyvinyl formal, polyvinyl acetal and a

copolymer thereof. Examples of other useful polymers include polyvinyl pyrrolidone, gelatin and gum arabic. These may be used individually or in combination.

5 The solvent for use in coating the oxygen-shielding protective layer of the present invention is preferably pure water, however, an alcohol such as methanol or ethanol, or a ketone such as acetone or methyl ethyl ketone may also be mixed with pure water. The solid concentration in coating solution is suitable from 1 to 20 wt%. The oxygen-shielding protective layer of the present invention may further contain known additives such as a surfactant for elevating the coatability, and a water-soluble plasticizer for improving the physical properties of film. Examples of the water-soluble plasticizer include propionamide, 10 cyclohexanediol, glycerin and sorbitol. Also, a water-soluble (meth)acrylic monomer may be added. The amount of the oxygen-shielding protective layer coated is suitably from about 0.1/m² to about 15/m², more preferably from 1.0/m² to about 5.0/m², in terms of the dry weight.

20 The present invention can be used not only for the above-described positive lithographic printing plate precursor (sometimes called a "positive PS plate") having an image forming layer formed of a photosensitive resin composition using a compound having quinonediazide or an alkali-soluble group protected by an acid decomposable 25

group or the negative PS plate using a photopolymerization system but also, for example, for the following lithographic printing plate materials in the same manner:

(1) a negative lithographic printing plate material
5 using diazo resin;

(2) a negative lithographic printing plate material using a photo-crosslinking resin;

(3) a negative laser direct drawing-type lithographic printing material containing an alkali-soluble binder, an
10 acid generator and an acid (heat) crosslinkable compound;

(4) a positive laser direct drawing-type lithographic printing material containing a light-heat converting agent, an alkali-soluble binder and if desired, a heat-decomposable substance which, in the state of being not
15 decomposed, substantially decreases the solubility of the alkali-soluble binder; and

(5) a negative laser direct drawing-type lithographic printing plate containing a light-heat converting agent, a heat radical generator and a radical polymerizable compound.

20 In particular, the heat-mode laser direct drawing-type lithographic printing plates (4) and (5) have high usefulness because the after-heating which is a problem of lithographic printing plate precursor commercially available under the common name of Thermal CTP can be
25 dispensed with, however, due to heat diffusion to the

substrate or low heat reactivity, the discrimination between the image area and the non-image area is disadvantageously deficient. The effect of the fluorine-based polymer for use in the present invention is very
5 useful for solving the problem of materials suffering from this deficient discrimination. More specifically, a particularly preferred practical embodiment of the present invention is "a lithographic printing plate precursor comprising an aluminum substrate having provided thereon a
10 photosensitive layer containing a light-heat converting agent and a binder resin, wherein the photosensitive layer can be increased or decreased in the solubility in an alkaline developer upon exposure to laser rays and contains the fluorine-based polymer for use in the present
15 invention". A more preferred embodiment is "a lithographic printing plate precursor comprising an aluminum substrate having provided thereon a photosensitive layer containing a light-heat converting agent, a heat radical generator and a radical polymerizable compound, wherein the photosensitive
20 layer can be decreased in the solubility in an alkaline developer upon exposure to laser rays and contains the fluorine-based polymer for use in the present invention".

The materials used in respective cases are sequentially described in detail below

25 Examples of the diazo resin for use in (1) include

diazo resin represented by a salt of a condensate between diazodiarylamine and an activate carbonyl compound. Those which are photosensitive, water-insoluble and organic solvent-soluble are preferred.

5 Particularly suitable examples of the diazo resin include an organic acid salt or an inorganic acid salt of a condensate between 4-diazodiphenylamine, 4-diazo-3-methyldiphenylamine, 4-diazo-4'-methyldiphenylamine, 4-diazo-3'-methyldiphenylamine, 4-diazo-4'-methoxydiphenyl-
10 amine, 4-diazo-3-methyl-4'-ethoxydiphenylamine, 4-diazo-3-methoxydiphenylamine or the like and formaldehyde, para-formaldehyde, acetoaldehyde, benzaldehyde, 4,4'-bis-methoxymethyl diphenyl ether or the like.

 Examples of the organic acid used here include
15 methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, toluenesulfonic acid, xylenesulfonic acid, mesitylenesulfonic acid, dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, propylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, 1-naphthol-5-sulfonic acid, 2-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, 3-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid
20 and 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid. Examples of the inorganic acid include hexafluorophosphoric acid, tetrafluoroboric acid and thiocyanic acid. In addition, diazo resin having a main chain of polyester group described in JP-A-54-30121; diazo resin obtained by
25 reacting a polymer having a carboxylic acid anhydride

residue with a diazo compound having a hydroxyl group described in JP-A-61-273538; and diazo resin obtained by reacting a polyisocyanate compound with a diazo compound having a hydroxyl group may also be used.

5 The amount of the diazo resin used is preferably from 0 to 40 wt% based on the solid content of the composition. If desired, two or more diazo resins may be used in combination. In the preparation of a negative photosensitive resin composition, an organic polymer binder
10 is usually used in combination. Examples of the organic polymer binder include acrylic resin, polyamide resin, polyester resin, epoxy resin, polyacetal resin, polystyrene resin and novolak resin. Furthermore, for the purpose of improving the performance, known additives such as thermal
15 polymerization preventing agent, dye, pigment, plasticizer and stability improver may be added.

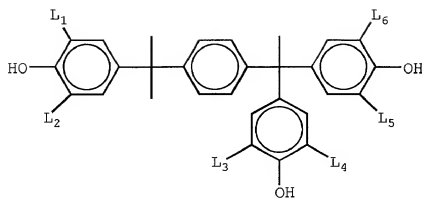
Suitable examples of the dye include basic oil-soluble dyes such as Crystal Violet, Malachite Green, Victoria Blue, Methylene Blue, Ethyl Violet and Rhodamine B. Examples of
20 the commercially available product include "Victoria Pure Blue BOH" (produced by Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd.) and "Oil Blue #603" (produced by Orient Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.). Examples of the pigment include Phthalocyanine Blue, Phthalocyanine Green, Dioxazine Violet and Quinacridone Red.
25 Examples of the plasticizer include diethyl phthalate,

5 The alkali-soluble binder and the acid generator for use in (3) may be the same as the materials used for the above-described positive PS plate using a compound having an alkali-soluble group protected by an acid-decomposable group. The acid (heat)-crosslinkable compound means a compound which undergoes crosslinking in the presence of an acid and examples thereof include aromatic compounds and heterocyclic compounds, which are poly-substituted by a hydroxymethyl group, an acetoxymethyl group or an alkoxymethyl group. In particular, compounds obtained by the condensation of a phenol and an aldehyde under the basic conditions are preferred. Among these compounds, preferred are a compound obtained by the condensation of phenol and formaldehyde under the basic conditions, a compound obtained in the same manner from m-cresol and formaldehyde, a compound obtained from bisphenol A and formaldehyde, a compound obtained from 4,4'-bisphenol and formaldehyde, and the compounds described as the resol resin in British Patent 2,082,339.

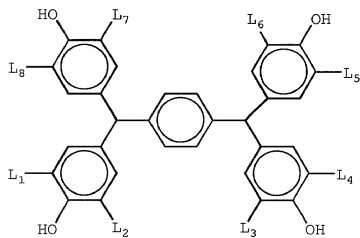
20 The acid-crosslinkable compound preferably has a weight average molecular weight of 500, to 100,000 and a number average molecular weight of 200 to 50,000. Other preferred examples include aromatic compounds substituted by an alkoxymethyl or oxylanylmethyl group disclosed in EP-A-0212482, monomers, oligomer-melamine-formaldehyde

condensates and urea-formaldehyde condensates disclosed in EP-A-0133126, DE-A-3634671 and German Patent 3,711,362, and alkoxy-substituted compounds disclosed in EP-A-0212482. Still other preferred examples include melamine-
5 formaldehyde derivatives having at least two free N-hydroxymethyl, N-alkoxymethyl or N-acyloxymethyl groups. Among these, N-alkoxymethyl derivatives are particularly preferred.

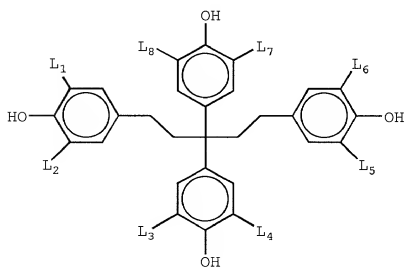
A low molecular weight or oligomer silanol can be used
10 as a silicon-containing crosslinking agent. Examples thereof include dimethyl- and diphenyl-silane diols, and oligomers already subjected to precondensation and at the same time, having such a unit. For example, those disclosed in EP-A-0377155 can be used. Among the aromatic compounds
15 and heterocyclic compounds poly-substituted by an alkoxymethyl group, preferred are compounds having an alkoxymethyl group at the position adjacent to the hydroxyl group, where the alkoxy group in the alkoxymethyl group has 18 or less carbon atoms. Particularly preferred examples
20 thereof include the compounds represented by the following formulae (B) to (E):



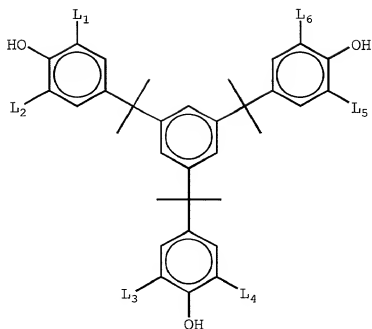
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

wherein L₁ to L₈, which may be the same or different, each represents an alkoxymethyl group substituted by an alkoxy group having 18 or less carbon atoms, such as methoxymethyl and ethoxyethyl. These compounds are advantageous in that the crosslinking efficiency is high and the press life can be improved. These heat-crosslinking compounds may be used individually or in combination of two or more thereof. The acid-crosslinkable compound for use in the present invention is added in an amount of 5 to 80 wt%, preferably from 10 to 75 wt%, more preferably from 20 to 70 wt%, based on the entire solid content of the lithographic photosensitive material. If the amount of the acid-crosslinkable compound added is less than 5 wt%, the photosensitive layer of the obtained lithographic printing

plate material changes for the worse, whereas if it exceeds 80 wt%, disadvantageous results may occur in view of the stability during storage.

5 The alkali-soluble binder for use in (4) may be the same as the materials used for the above-described positive PS plate using quinonediazide. For the heat-decomposable substance which, in the state of being not decomposed, substantially decreases the solubility of the alkali-soluble binder, various onium salts are and quinonediazide
10 compounds are used because of their excellent activity of decreasing the solubility of the alkali-soluble binder. Examples of the onium salt include diazonium salt, ammonium salt, phosphonium salt, iodonium salt, sulfonium salt, selenonium salt and arsonium salt.

15 Suitable examples of the onium salt for use in the present invention include diazonium salts described in S.I. Schlesinger, Photogr. Sci. Eng., 18, 387 (1974), T.S. Bal et al., Polymer, 21, 423 (1980), JP-A-5-158230, etc., ammonium salts described in U.S. Patents 4,069,055 and
20 4,069,056, JP-A-3-140140, etc., phosphonium salts described in D.C. Necker et al., Macromolecules, 17, 2468 (1984), C.S. Wen et al., Teh. Proc. Conf. Rad. Curing ASIA, p. 478, Tokyo, Oct. (1988), U.S. Patents 4,069,055 and 4,069,056, etc., iodonium salts described in J.V. Crivello et al.,
25 Macromolecules, 10 (6) 1307 (1977), Chem. & Eng. News, Nov.

28, p. 31 (1988), European Patent 104,143, U.S. Patents 339,049 and 410,201, JP-A-2-150848, JP-A-2-296514, etc., sulfonium salts described in J.V. Crivello et al., Polymer J., 17, 73 (1985), J.V. Crivello et al., J. Org. Chem., 43, 3055 (1978), W.R. Watt et al., J. Polymer Sci., Polymer Chem. Ed., 22, 1789 (1984), J.V. Crivello et al., Polymer Bull., 14, 279 (1985), J.V. Crivello et al., Macromolecules, 14 (5), 1141 (1981), J.V. Crivello et al., J. Polymer Sci., Polymer Chem. Ed., 17, 2877 (1979), European Patent 370,693, 233,567, 297,443 and 297,442, U.S. Patents 3,902,114, 4,933,377, 410,201, 339,049, 4,760,013, 4,734,444 and 2,833,827, German Patent 2,904,626, 3,604,580 and 3,604,581, JP-A-7-28237, etc., selenonium salts described in J.V. Crivello et al., Macromolecules, 10 (6), 1307 (1977), J.V. Crivello et al., J. Polymer Sci., Polymer Chem. Ed., 17, 1047 (1979), etc., and arsonium salts described in C.S. Wen et al., Tech. Proc. Conf. Rad. Curing ASIA, p. 478, Tokyo, Oct. (1988), etc.

Among these, diazonium salts are preferred in the present invention. Suitable diazonium salts include those described in JP-A-5-158230. Suitable quinonediazides include o-quinonediazide compounds.

The o-quinonediazide compound for use in the present embodiment is a compound having at least one o-quinonediazide group, which increases in the alkali

solubility by the thermal decomposition. For this compound, those having various structures may be used. The o-quinonediazide compound improves the solubility of the photosensitive system by virtue of two effects, namely,

5 that the o-quinonediazide compound loses the function of preventing the dissolution of the alkali-soluble binder and that the o-quinonediazide compound itself is changed into an alkali-soluble substance. For the o-quinonediazide compound for use in the present invention, for example, the

10 compounds described in J. Koser, Light-Sensitive Systems, pp. 339-352, John Wiley & Sons. Inc. may be used, but particularly, sulfonic acid esters and sulfonic amides of o-quinonediazide obtained by the reaction with various aromatic polyhydroxy compounds or aromatic amino compounds

15 are preferred. In addition, esters of benzoquinone-(1,2)-diazidesulfonic acid chloride or naphthoquinone-(1,2)-diazide-5-sulfonic acid chloride with pyrogallol-acetone resin described in JP-B-43-28403, and esters of benzoquinone-(1,2)-diazidesulfonic acid chloride or

20 naphthoquinone-(1,2)-diazide-5-sulfonic acid chloride with phenol-formaldehyde resin described in U.S. Patents 3,046,120 and 3,188,210 may be suitably used.

Furthermore, esters of naphthoquinone-(1,2)-diazide-4-sulfonic acid chloride with phenol-formaldehyde resin or

25 cresol-formaldehyde resin, and esters of naphthoquinone-

(1,2)-diazide-4-sulfonic acid chloride with pyrogallol-acetone resin may also be suitably used. Other useful examples of the o-quinonediazide compound include those described in a large amount of patents and publications such as JP-A-47-5303, JP-A-48-63802, JP-A-48-63803, JP-A-48-96575, JP-A-49-38701, JP-A-48-13354, JP-B-41-11222, JP-B-45-9610, JP-B-49-17481, U.S. Patents 2,797,213, 3,454,400, 3,544,323, 3,573,917, 3,674,495 and 3,785,825, British Patents 1,227,602, 1,251,345, 1,267,005, 1,329,888 and 1,330,932, and German Patent 854,890.

The amount added of the o-quinonediazide compound for use in the present invention is preferably from 1 to 50 wt%, more preferably from 5 to 30 wt%, still more preferably from 10 to 30 wt%, based on the entire solid content of the lithographic printing plate material. These compounds may be used individually but may also be used as a mixture of a few compounds thereof. If the amount of the o-quinonediazide compound added is less than 1 wt%, the image recording property may change for the worse, whereas if it exceeds 50 wt%, the image area may deteriorate in the durability or the sensitivity may decrease.

Example of the counter ion of the onium salt include tetrafluoroboric acid, hexafluorophosphoric acid, triisopropyl-naphthalenesulfonic acid, 5-nitro-o-toluene-sulfonic acid, 5-sulfosalicylic acid, 2,5-dimethylbenzene-

system may all be applied. However, the high-output laser light used actually for the heat-mode exposure is predominantly a (near) infrared light source of 750 nm or more. Various IR absorbents may be available, however, 5 heptamethine cyanine dyes, phthalocyanines, carbon black and the like are most preferred.

According to various purposes, the composition of the present invention may further contain various additives, for example, a resin having a hydrophobic group for 10 improving the inking property of image, such as octylphenol·formaldehyde resin, tert-butylphenol·formaldehyde resin, tert-butylphenol·benzaldehyde resin, rosin-modified novolak resin, o-naphthoquinonediazidesulfonic acid ester of the modified novolak resin; and a plasticizer 15 for improving the flexibility of the coating film, such as dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, butyl glycolate, tricresyl phosphate and dioctyl adipate. The amount added of these additives is preferably from 0.01 to 30 wt% based on the total weight of the composition.

20 Furthermore, the composition may contain a known resin for more improving the abrasion resistance of the film. Example of this resin includes polyvinyl acetal resin, polyurethane resin, epoxy resin, vinyl chloride resin, nylon, polyester resin and acrylic resin. These resins may 25 be used individually or in combination. The amount added

thereof is preferably from 2 to 40 wt% based on the total weight of the composition.

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The photosensitive resin composition for use in the present invention may contain an anionic surfactant 5 described in JP-A-62-251740 and JP-A-4-68355, or an amphoteric surfactant described in JP-A-59-121044 and JP-A-4-13149. Specific examples of the anionic surfactant include sorbitan tristearate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan trioleate, stearic acid monoglyceride, 10 polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate and polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether, and specific examples of the amphoteric surfactant include alkyl di(aminoethyl) glycine, alkylpolyaminoethylglycine hydrochloride, Amorgen K (trade name, produced by Dai-ich Kogyo Co., Ltd., N-tetradecyl- 15 N,N-betaine type), 2-alkyl-N-carboxyethyl-N-hydroxyethyl-imidazolium betaines and Lebon 15 (trade name, produced by Sanyo Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., alkylimidazoline type). The proportion of the nonionic surfactant or amphoteric surfactant occupying in the photosensitive resin 20 composition is preferably from 0.05 to 15 wt%, more preferably from 0.1 to 5 wt%.

Improvement of Coating Surface Properties:

The photosensitive resin composition of the present invention may contain a surfactant for improving the 25 coating surface properties, for example, the fluorine-based

surfactant described in JP-A-62-170950 can be added. The amount added thereof is preferably from 0.001 to 1.0 wt%, more preferably from 0.005 to 0.5 wt%, based on the entire photosensitive resin composition.

5 Furthermore, the photosensitive resin composition for use in the present invention may contain a yellow dye, preferably a yellow dye such that the absorbance at 417 nm is at least 70% of the absorbance at 436 nm.

10 In preparing a photosensitive material for a lithographic printing plate from a photosensitive resin composition comprising a fluorine-based polymer according to the present invention, the photosensitive resin composition is first provided on an appropriate support to form an image forming layer. More specifically, the
15 photosensitive resin composition is dissolved or dispersed in a single or mixed solvent described below, coated on a support and then dried. Although any commonly known organic solvent may be used, those having a boiling point of 40 to 200°C, particularly from 60 to 160°C, are selected in view
20 of advantage at the drying. Of course, it is preferred to select a solvent which can dissolve the surfactant for use in the present invention.

Examples of the organic solvent include alcohols such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n- or iso-propyl alcohol,
25 n- or iso-butyl alcohol and diacetone alcohol; ketones such

as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, methyl butyl ketone, methyl amyl ketone, methyl hexyl ketone, diethyl ketone, diisobutyl ketone, cyclohexanone, methylcyclohexanone and acetylacetone; hydrocarbons such as
 5 benzene, toluene, xylene, cyclohexane and methoxybenzene; acetic acid esters such as ethyl acetate, n- or iso-propyl acetate, n- or iso-butyl acetate, ethylbutyl acetate and hexyl acetate; halides such as methylene dichloride, ethylene dichloride and monochlorobenzene; ethers such as
 10 isopropyl ether, n-butyl ether, dioxane, dimethyldioxane and tetrahydrofuran;

polyhydric alcohols and derivatives thereof such as ethylene glycol, methyl cellosolve, methyl cellosolve acetate, ethyl cellosolve, diethyl cellosolve, cellosolve
 15 acetate, butyl cellosolve, butyl cellosolve acetate, methoxymethoxyethanol, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ethyl ether, diethylene glycol diethyl ether, propylene glycol, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, propylene glycol
 20 monomethyl ether acetate, propylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, propylene glycol monobutyl ether and 3-methyl-3-methoxybutanol; and special solvents such as dimethyl sulfoxide and N,N-dimethylformamide. These solvents are suitably used
 25 individually or in combination. The solid concentration in

the coating composition is suitably from 2 to 50 wt%.

The composition of the present invention is preferably coated to a dry weight of 0.3 to 4.0 g/m² using a coating method such as roll coating, dip coating, air knife coating, 5 gravure coating, gravure offset coating, hopper coating, blade coating, wire doctor coating and spray coating. As the coated amount is smaller, the exposure amount for image formation may be smaller but the film strength decreases. As the coated amount is increased, the photosensitive film 10 becomes stronger and when used as a printing plate, a printing plate capable of printing a large number of sheets (high impression capacity) can be obtained, though a larger amount of exposure is necessary.

The photosensitive resin composition coated on a 15 support is usually dried with hot air. The drying temperature is from 30 to 200°C, preferably from 40 to 140°C. The drying temperature may be kept constant during drying or may be elevated stepwise. In some cases, the drying with demoiaturized air may bring about good results. The hot air 20 is supplied to the coating surface at a rate of 0.1 to 30 m/sec, preferably from 0.5 to 20 m/sec.

Matting Layer:

On the surface of the thus-formed photosensitive layer, a matting layer is preferably provided for the purpose of 25 reducing the evacuating time upon contact exposure using a

vacuum flame and preventing blurring. To speak specifically, a method of providing a matting layer described in JP-A-50-125805, JP-B-57-6582 and JP-B-61-28986, or a method of heat-fusing solid powder described in JP-B-62-62337 may be used.

The support used for a photosensitive lithographic printing plate and the like is a dimensionally stable plate-form material and materials heretofore used as a support of printing plates may be suitably used. Examples of such a support include paper, paper laminated with plastic (for example, polyethylene, propylene or polystyrene), a metal plate such as aluminum (including aluminum alloy), zinc, iron and copper, a plastic film such as cellulose diacetate, cellulose triacetate, cellulose propionate, cellulose butyrate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose nitrate, polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene, polystyrene, polypropylene, polycarbonate and polyvinyl acetal, and paper or plastic film having laminated or deposited thereon a metal described above. Among these, an aluminum plate is preferred. The aluminum plate includes a pure aluminum plate and an aluminum alloy plate. Various aluminum alloys can be used and examples thereof include alloys of aluminum with a metal such as silicon, manganese, magnesium, chromium, zinc, lead, bismuth and nickel. These alloy compositions contains not only small amounts of iron

and titanium but also negligibly small amounts of impurities.

The support is surface-treated, if desired. For example, in the case of a photosensitive lithographic printing plate, a hydrophilization treatment is applied to the support surface. Furthermore, in the case of a support having a metal surface, particularly aluminum surface, the support is preferably subjected to a surface treatment such as graining, soaking in an aqueous solution of sodium silicate, potassium fluorozirconate, phosphate or the like, or anodization. An aluminum plate subjected to graining and then to soaking in an aqueous sodium silicate solution described in U.S. Patent 2,714,066, and an aluminum plate subjected to anodization and then to soaking in an aqueous alkali metal silicate solution described in U.S. Patent 3,181,461 may also be suitably used. The anodization is performed by passing a current using the aluminum plate as an anode in an electrolytic solution comprising, for example, an aqueous or non-aqueous solution of an inorganic acid such as phosphoric acid, chromic acid, sulfuric acid or boric acid, or an organic acid such as oxalic acid or sulfamic acid. These aqueous or non-aqueous solutions may be used individually or in combination of two or more thereof.

The silicate electrodeposition described in U.S.

Patent 3,658,662 is also effective. These hydrophilization treatments are performed not only to render the support surface hydrophilic but also to prevent a harmful reaction with the photosensitive resin composition coated thereon or
5 to improve the adhesion to the photosensitive layer. In advance of the graining of the aluminum plate, the surface may be subjected to a pre-treatment, if desired, so as to remove the rolling oil on the surface or reveal the clean aluminum surface. In the former case, a solvent such as
10 trichlene, or a surfactant is used and in the latter case, a method of using an alkali etchant such as sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide is widely used.

With respect to the graining method, mechanical, chemical and electrochemical methods all are effective. The
15 mechanical method includes ball polishing, blast polishing and brush polishing of rubbing a water dispersion slurry of abrasive such as pumice by a nylon brush. As the chemical method, a method of soaking the plate in a saturated aqueous solution of mineral acid aluminum salt described in
20 JP-A-54-31187 is suitable and as the electrochemical method, a method of performing a.c. electrolysis in an acidic electrolytic solution such as hydrochloric acid, nitric acid or a combination thereof is preferred. Among these surface roughening methods, a surface roughening treatment
25 using a combination of mechanical surface roughening and

electrochemical surface roughening described in JP-A-55-137993 is preferred because the ink-receptive image can firmly adhere to the support. The graining by the above-described method is preferably performed so that the
5 aluminum plate surface can have a center line surface roughness (Ra) of from 0.3 to 1.0 μm . The thus-grained aluminum plate is, if desired, washed with water and subjected to chemical etching.

For the lithographic printing plate precursor of the
10 present invention, an aluminum substrate subjected to an electrochemical surface roughening treatment using an aqueous solution containing a hydrochloric acid is particularly preferably used. When a substrate treated as such is used, the obtained printing plate can have very
15 excellent scumming property on the non-image area or blanket at the time of printing. By using this substrate in combination with the image-forming layer having excellent discrimination between the image area and the non-image area of the present invention, the excellent scumming
20 property and long press life can be attained at the same time.

The substrate surface-roughened by an electrochemical treatment using an aqueous solution containing hydrochloric acid as the electrolytic solution, which is a preferred
25 practical embodiment of the present invention, is described

in detail below. In the case of an electrochemical surface-roughening treatment using an electrolytic solution mainly comprising hydrochloric acid, a double structure is readily formed, where small pits having an average opening diameter of 0.01 to a few μm and a depth/average opening diameter ratio of 0.1 to 0.5 are formed and at the same time, large corrugations having an average opening diameter of a few to tens of μm are formed, and this surface-roughened state is advantageous in view of difficulty in scumming and press life. The electrolytic solution may contain, if desired, a nitrate, a chloride, an amine, an aldehyde, a phosphoric acid, a chromic acid, a boric acid, an acetic acid, an oxalic acid or the like and among these, an acetic acid is particularly preferred. In the electrochemical surface-roughening treatment, the voltage applied is preferably from 1 to 50 V, more preferably from 5 to 30 V, and the current density (peak value) is preferably from 5 to 200 A/dm^2 , more preferably from 20 to 150 A/dm^2 . The quantity of electricity is, in total throughout all processing steps, preferably from 10 to 2,000 C/dm^2 , more preferably from 200 to 1,000 C/dm^2 . The temperature is preferably from 10 to 60°C, more preferably from 15 to 45°C. The frequency is preferably from 10 to 200 Hz, more preferably from 40 to 150 Hz. The hydrochloric acid concentration is preferably from 0.1 to 5% and the waveform of current used for the

electrolysis is appropriately selected from sine wave, rectangular wave, trapezoidal wave, serrate wave and the like according to the objective surface-roughened shape. The wave form is more preferably a rectangular wave.

5 The electrochemical surface-roughening treatment using a hydrochloric acid-containing aqueous solution as the electrolytic solution can also be used in combination with a mechanical surface-roughening treatment or an electrochemical surface-roughening treatment different in
10 the conditions.

 The mechanical surface-roughening treatment is preferably performed in advance of a dissolution treatment using the above-described aqueous alkali solution before the electrochemical surface-roughening treatment. The
15 method for performing the mechanical surface-roughening treatment is not particularly limited but brush polishing and honing polishing are preferred. In the brush polishing, for example, a cylindrical brush planted with bristles having a bristle size of 0.2 to 1 mm is rotated and pressed
20 to the aluminum plate surface while feeding a slurry prepared by dispersing abrasives in water to the contact area, thereby performing the surface-roughening treatment. In the honing polishing, a slurry prepared by dispersing abrasives in water is ejected under pressure and collided
25 against the aluminum plate surface from the oblique

direction, thereby performing the surface-roughening treatment. Furthermore, the mechanical surface-roughening treatment may also be performed by attaching a previously surface-roughened sheet to the aluminum plate surface and
5 applying a pressure thereto to transfer the roughened surface pattern.

In the case where the mechanical surface-roughening treatment is performed, the above-described solvent-degreasing treatment or emulsion-degreasing treatment may
10 be omitted.

Examples of the electrochemical surface-roughening treatment under different conditions include a electrochemical surface-roughening treatment mainly using a nitric acid.

15 The acidic aqueous solution mainly comprising a nitric acid may be those usually used for the electrochemical surface-roughening treatment using a d.c. or a.c. current. For example, a solution obtained by adding at least one of nitric acid compounds such as aluminum nitrate, sodium
20 nitrate and ammonium nitrate to an aqueous nitric acid solution having a nitric acid concentration of 5 to 15 g/liter, to a concentration from 0.01 g/liter to the saturation, may be used. In the acidic aqueous solution mainly comprising a nitric acid, a metal or the like
25 contained in the aluminum alloy, such as iron, copper,

manganese, nickel, titanium, magnesium and silicon, may be dissolved.

The acidic aqueous solution mainly comprising a nitric acid is preferably a solution containing a nitric acid, an aluminum salt and a nitrate salt and obtained by adding aluminum nitrate and ammonium nitrate to an aqueous nitric acid solution having a nitric acid concentration of 5 to 15 g/liter such that the aluminum ion is from 1 to 15 g/liter, preferably from 1 to 10 g/liter, and the ammonium ion is from 10 to 300 ppm. These aluminum ion and ammonium ion spontaneously increase during the electrochemical surface-roughening treatment. At this time, the liquid temperature is preferably from 10 to 95°C, more preferably from 40 to 80°C.

In the surface-roughened substrate for use in the present invention, small pits out of the surface-roughened shapes preferably have an average opening diameter of 0.01 to 3 μm , more preferably from 0.05 to 2 μm , still more preferably from 0.05 to 1.0 μm . Within this range, satisfactory printing ensured with difficulty in scumming and long press life can be attained.

The ratio of the average depth of small pits to the average opening diameter is preferably from 0.1 to 0.5, more preferably from 0.1 to 0.3, still more preferably from 0.15 to 0.2. Within this range, the difficulty in scumming

and the press life are prevented from deteriorating at the printing.

The large corrugations out of the surface-roughened shapes preferably have an average opening diameter of 3 to 20 μm , more preferably from 3 to 17 μm , still more preferably from 4 to 10 μm . Within this range, the difficulty in scumming and the press life are prevented from deteriorating at the printing and also, the scumming property advantageously does not deteriorate.

The etching solution is usually selected from aqueous solutions of base or acid capable of dissolving aluminum. In this case, the coating formed on the etched surface must be different from the aluminum derived from the etching solution component. Preferred examples of the etchant include, as a basic substance, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, trisodium phosphate, disodium phosphate, tripotassium phosphate and dipotassium phosphate; and as an acidic substance, sulfuric acid, persulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid and salts thereof. However, metals less ionizable than aluminum, such as salts of zinc, chromium, cobalt, nickel or copper, are not preferred because an unnecessary film is formed on the etching surface. The etchant is most preferably used such that the aluminum or alloy used dissolves at a rate of 0.3 to 40 g/m^2 per the soaking time of 1 minute with the

concentration and the temperature used. The dissolution rate, however, may be in excess of or less than this range.

Etching is performed by soaking the aluminum plate in the above-described etching solution or coating the etching solution on the aluminum plate, and the etching treatment is preferably performed to have an etching amount of 0.5 to 1.0 g/m². The etchant is preferably an aqueous solution of a base because of its high etching rate. In this case, smut is generated and therefore, the plate is usually subjected to a desmutting treatment. Examples of the acid for use in the desmutting treatment include nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, chromic acid, hydrofluoric acid and borofluoric acid. The etched aluminum plate is, if desired, subjected to water washing and anodization. The anodization may be performed by a method conventionally used in this field. To speak specifically, a d.c. or a.c. current is passed to aluminum in an aqueous or non-aqueous solution of sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, chromic acid, oxalic acid, sulfamic acid, benzenesulfonic acid or a combination of two or more thereof, whereby an anodic oxide film can be formed on the aluminum support surface.

The anodization treatment conditions vary depending on the electrolytic solution used and cannot be indiscriminately specified, however, suitable conditions are generally such that the electrolytic solution

concentration is from 1 to 80 wt%, the liquid temperature is from 5 to 70°C, the current density is from 0.5 to 60 A/dm², the voltage is from 1 to 100 V, and the electrolysis time is from 30 seconds to 50 minutes. Among the

5 anodization treatments, the method of performing anodization at a high current density in sulfuric acid described in British Patent 1,412,768 and the method of performing anodization using phosphoric acid as the electrolysis bath described in U.S. Patent 3,511,661 are

10 preferred. The thus surface roughened and further anodized aluminum plate may be hydrophilized, if desired. Preferred examples of the hydrophilization method include a treatment with an alkali metal silicate such as an aqueous sodium silicate solution disclosed in U.S. Patents 2,714,066 and

15 3,181,461, a treatment with potassium fluorozirconate disclosed in JP-B-36-22063 and a treatment with polyvinylphosphonic acid disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,153,461.

Organic Undercoat Layer:

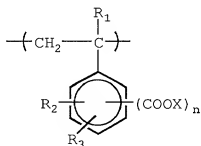
In the photosensitive lithographic printing plate of

20 the present invention, an organic undercoat layer is preferably provided before coating a photosensitive layer, so that the residual photosensitive layer in the non-image area can be reduced. The organic compound for use in the organic undercoat layer is selected from, for example,

25 carboxymethyl cellulose, dextrin, gum arabic, amino group-

containing phosphonic acids (e.g., 2-aminoethylphosphonic acid), organic phosphonic acids (e.g., phenylphosphonic acid, naphthylphosphonic acid, alkylphosphonic acid, glycerophosphonic acid, methylenediphosphonic acid, ethylenediphosphonic acid) which may have a substituent, organic phosphoric acids (e.g., phenylphosphoric acid, naphthylphosphoric acid, alkylphosphoric acid, glycerophosphoric acid) which may have a substituent, organic phosphinic acids (e.g., phenylphosphinic acid, naphthylphosphinic acid, alkylphosphinic acid, glycerophosphinic acid) which may have a substituent, amino acids (e.g., glycine, β -alanine), and hydrochlorides of hydroxyl group-containing amine, such as hydrochloride of triethanolamine. These compounds may be used as a mixture of two or more thereof.

Also, at least one compound selected from the group of high molecular compounds having a structural unit represented by the following formula (F), such as poly(p-vinylbenzoate), may be used:



(F)

In formula (F), R_1 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an alkyl group, preferably a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom or an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, more preferably a hydrogen atom or a methyl group.

5 R_2 and R_3 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a substituted alkyl group, an aromatic group, a substituted aromatic group, $-OR_4$, $-COOR_5$, $-CONHR_6$, $-COR_7$ or $-CN$, or R_2 and R_3 may combine to form a ring, where R_4 to R_7 each
10 represents an alkyl group or an aromatic group. Preferably, R_2 and R_3 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a chlorine atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a phenyl group, $-OR_4$, $-COOR_5$, $-CONHR_6$, $-COR_7$ or $-CN$, wherein R_4 to R_7 each represents an alkyl
15 group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a phenyl group. More preferably, R_2 and R_3 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a methyl group or a methoxy group.

X represents a hydrogen atom, a metal atom or
20 $N(R_8)(R_9)(R_{10})(R_{11})$ where R_8 to R_{11} each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a substituted alkyl group, an aromatic group or a substituted aromatic group, or R_8 and R_9 may combine with each other to form a ring. X preferably represents a hydrogen atom, a monovalent
25 metal atom or $N(R_8)(R_9)(R_{10})(R_{11})$ where R_8 to R_{11} each

independently represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a phenyl group. X more preferably represents a hydrogen atom, sodium, potassium or N(R₈) (R₉) (R₁₀) (R₁₁) where R₈ to R₁₁ each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or an ethyl group. n represents an integer of 1 to 3, preferably 1 or 2, more preferably 1.

The organic undercoat layer can be formed by the following method, that is, a method of dissolving the above-described organic compound in water, an organic solvent such as methanol, ethanol or methyl ethyl ketone, or a mixed solvent thereof, coating the obtained solution on an aluminum plate and then drying the solution or a method of dissolving the organic compound in water, an organic solvent such as methanol, ethanol or methyl ethyl ketone, or a mixed solvent thereof, dipping an aluminum plate in the obtained solution to allow the organic compound to adsorb, washing the aluminum plate with water or the like and then drying the solution to provide an organic undercoat layer. In the former method, the solution of the organic compound in a concentration of 0.005 to 10 wt% can be coated by various methods. For example, any method such as bar coater coating, spin coating, spray coating and curtain coating may be used. In the latter method, the concentration of the solution is from 0.01 to

20 wt%, preferably from 0.05 to 5 wt%, the dipping temperature is from 20 to 90°C, preferably 25 to 50°C, and the dipping time is from 0.1 second to 20 minute, preferably from 2 seconds to 1 minute.

5 The solution used here may be adjusted to a pH of 1 to 12 using a basic substance such as ammonia, triethylamine and potassium hydroxide, or an acidic substance such as hydrochloric acid or phosphoric acid. For the purpose of improving the tone reproducibility of the photosensitive
10 lithographic printing plate, a yellow dye may be added to the solution. Furthermore, a compound represented by the following formula (a) may also be added.



wherein R₁ represents an arylene group having 14 or less
15 carbon atoms, which may have a substituent, and m and n each independently represents an integer of 1 to 3. Specific examples of the compound represented by formula (a) include 3-hydroxybenzoic acid, 4-hydroxybenzoic acid, salicylic acid, 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid, 2-hydroxy-1-
20 naphthoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid, 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid and 10-hydroxy-9-anthracene carboxylic acid. The dry coverage of the organic undercoat layer is suitably from 1 to 200 mg/m², preferably from 2 to 70 mg/m². If the coverage is less than 1 mg/m², sufficiently high printing

impression cannot be obtained. The same results if the coverage exceeds 100 mg/m².

Backcoat:

On the back surface of the support, a backcoat is provided, if desired. Examples of the backcoat which is preferably used include a coating layer comprising an organic polymer compound described in JP-A-5-45885 and a coating comprising a metal oxide obtained by the hydrolysis and polycondensation of an organic or inorganic metal compound described in JP-A-6-35174. Of these coating layers, a coating layer comprising a metal oxide obtained from an alkoxy compound of silicon, such as Si(OCH₃)₄, Si(OC₂H₅)₄, Si(OC₃H₇)₄ and Si(OC₄H₉)₄, is preferred because the silicon compound is inexpensively and easily available and the resistance to developer is high.

The thus-manufactured lithographic printing plate is usually subjected to image exposure and development processing. Examples of the light source for an actinic ray used for the image exposure include a mercury lamp, a metal halide lamp, a xenon lamp, a chemical lamp and a carbon arc lamp. Examples of the radiation include electron beam, X ray, ion beam and far infrared ray. Also, g-line, i-line, deep-UV light and high-density energy beam (laser beam) may be used. Examples of the laser beam include helium/neon laser, argon laser, krypton laser, helium/cadmium laser,

and KrF excimer laser. In the case of a laser direct drawing-type printing print, a light source emitting light having an emission wavelength from near infrared to infrared is preferred, and solid laser and semiconductor
5 laser are more preferred.

Examples of the developer for use in the present invention include the developers described in JP-B-57-7427. The developer is suitably an aqueous solution of an inorganic alkali agent such as sodium silicate, potassium
10 silicate, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, sodium tertiary phosphate, sodium secondary phosphate, ammonium tertiary phosphate, ammonium secondary phosphate, sodium metasilicate, sodium bicarbonate and aqueous ammonia, or an organic alkali agent such as
15 monoethanolamine or diethanolamine. The developer is added such that the alkali solution has a concentration of 0.1 to 10% by weight, preferably from 0.5 to 5% by weight.

The lithographic printing plate of the present invention is useful particularly when a developer
20 containing substantially no silicate is used. The developer containing silicate can elevate the discrimination between the image area and the non-image area and is being widely used but has a problem in that insoluble scum is generated with use over a long period of time, the pH of the
25 developer is limited to high pH and this is not preferred

in view of working environment. By incorporating the fluorine-based polymer for use in the present invention, a sufficiently distinct discrimination can be obtained without using a silicate developer. That is, a preferred practical embodiment is "a plate-making method comprising
5 imagewise exposing a lithographic printing plate precursor having an image-forming layer containing the fluorine-based polymer for use in the present invention and processing the plate precursor with a developer containing substantially
10 no silicate". The "developer containing substantially no silicate" as used herein means a developer having an SiO_2 content of 0.5% by weight or less, preferably 0.1% by weight or less, more preferably 0.01% by weight or less.

The developer for the lithographic printing plate
15 using the photosensitive resin composition of the present invention is preferably a developer containing (a) at least one sugar selected from non-reducing sugars and (b) at least one base and having a pH of 9.0 to 13.5. This developer is described in detail below. Unless otherwise
20 indicated, the term "developer" as used herein means not only a development initiating solution (developer in a narrow sense) but also a developer replenisher.

This developer is preferably constructed such that the main components comprise at least one compound selected
25 from non-reducing sugars and at least one base and the pH

of the solution is in the range from 9.0 to 13.5. The non-reducing sugars are a sugar having no free aldehyde or ketone group and not showing the reducing property. These sugars are classified into trehalose-type oligosaccharides in which reducing groups are bonded to each other, glycosides in which the reducing group of a sugar is bonded to a non-sugar, and sugar alcohols obtained by hydrogenating and thereby reducing a sugar. Any type of these sugars may be suitably used. The trehalose-type oligosaccharides include saccharose and trehalose. The glycoside includes alkyl glycosides, phenol glycosides and mustard oil glycoside. The sugar alcohol includes D,L-arabitol, ribitol, xylitol, D,L-sorbitol, D,L-mannitol, D,L-iditol, D,L-talitol, dulcitol and allodulcitol. In addition, maltitol obtained by the hydrogenation of a disaccharide, and a reduced form (reduced sugar) obtained by the hydrogenation of an oligosaccharide may be suitably used. Among these non-reducing sugars, sugar alcohol and saccharose are preferred, and D-sorbitol, saccharose and reduced sugar are preferred because of their buffering action in an appropriate pH range and inexpensiveness.

These non-reducing sugars may be used individually or in combination of two or more thereof. The proportion thereof occupying in the developer is preferably from 0.1 to 30 wt%, more preferably from 1 to 20 wt%. If the

concentration is less than this range, a sufficiently high buffering action may not be obtained, whereas if the concentration exceeds this range, preparation to a high concentration is difficult, the material cost
5 disadvantageously rises and furthermore, when the reducing sugar is used in combination with a base, discoloration to brown takes place in aging and the pH gradually lowers, as a result, the developability decreases.

The base used in combination with the non-reducing
10 sugar includes conventionally known alkali agents. Examples thereof include inorganic alkali agents such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, trisodium phosphate, tripotassium phosphate, triammonium phosphate, disodium phosphate, dipotassium phosphate,
15 diammonium phosphate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, ammonium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate, potassium hydrogencarbonate, ammonium hydrogencarbonate, sodium borate, potassium borate and ammonium borate, and organic alkali agents such as monomethylamine, dimethylamine,
20 trimethylamine, monoethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, monoisopropylamine, diisopropylamine, triisopropylamine, n-butylamine, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, monoisopropanolamine, diisopropanolamine, ethyleneimine, ethylenediamine and pyridine.

25 These alkali agents may be used individually or in

combination of two or more thereof. Among these, preferred are sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide because the pH can be adjusted over a wide pH range by controlling the ratio of the alkali agent based on the non-reducing sugar.

- 5 Also, trisodium phosphate, tripotassium phosphate, sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate are preferred because of their buffering action. The alkali agent is added such that pH of the developer falls within the range of 9.0 to 13.5. The pH is more preferably from 10.0 to 13.2, though the
- 10 amount of the alkali agent added is determined according to the desired pH and the kind and amount of the non-reducing sugar added.

In the developer, an alkaline buffer solution comprising a weak acid exclusive of saccharides and a

15 strong base may further be used in combination. The weak acid for use in the buffer solution preferably has a dissociation constant (pKa) of 10.0 to 13.2. This weak acid is selected from those described, for example, in Ionization Constants of Organic Acids in Aqueous Solution,

- 20 Pergamon Press. Examples thereof include alcohols such as 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropanol-1 (pKa: 12.74), trifluoroethanol (pKa: 12.37) and trichloroethanol (pKa: 12.24); aldehydes such as pyridine-2-aldehyde (pKa: 12.68) and pyridine-4-aldehyde (pKa: 12.05); compounds having a
- 25 phenolic hydroxyl group, such as salicylic acid (pKa: 13.0),

3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid (pKa: 12.84), catechol (pKa: 12.6), gallic acid (pKa: 12.4), sulfosalicylic acid (pKa: 11.7), 3,4-dihydroxysulfonic acid (pKa: 12.2), 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (pKa: 11.94), 1,2,4-trihydroxybenzene
5 (pKa: 11.82), hydroquinone (pKa: 11.56), pyrogallol (pKa: 11.34), o-cresol (pKa: 10.33), resorcinol (pKa: 11.27), p-cresol (pKa: 10.27) and m-cresol (pKa: 10.09);

oximes such as 2-butanone oxime (pKa: 12.45), acetoxime (pKa: 12.42), 1,2-cycloheptanedione dioxime (pKa:
10 12.3), 2-hydroxybenzaldoxime (pKa: 12.10), dimethylglyoxime (pKa: 11.9), ethanediamide dioxime (pKa: 11.37) and acetophenone oxime (pKa: 11.35); nucleic acid-related substances such as adenosine (pKa: 12.56), inosine (pKa: 12.5), guanine (pKa: 12.3), cytosine (pKa: 12.2),
15 hypoxanthine (pKa: 12.1) and xanthine (pKa: 11.9); and other weak acids such as diethylaminomethylphosphonic acid (pKa: 12.32), 1-amino-3,3,3-trifluorobenzoic acid (pKa: 12.29), isopropylidenediphosphonic acid (pKa: 12.10), 1,1-ethylidenediphosphonic acid (pKa: 11.54), 1-hydroxy-1,1-
20 ethylidenediphosphonate (pKa: 11.52), benzimidazole (pKa: 12.86), thiobenzamide (pKa: 12.8), picoline thioamide (pKa: 12.55) and barbituric acid (pKa: 12.5).

Among these weak acids, preferred are sulfosalicylic acid and salicylic acid. The base which is suitably used in
25 combination with the weak acid includes sodium hydroxide,

ammonium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and lithium hydroxide. These alkali agents are used individually or in combination of two or more thereof. These various alkali agents are used by selecting the concentration and
5 combination and thereby adjusting the pH to fall in the desired range.

If desired, the developer may contain various surfactants and organic solvents so as to accelerate the development and improve the dispersion of development scum
10 or the ink-receptivity of image area on the printing plate. Preferred surfactant include anionic, cationic, nonionic and amphoteric surfactants.

Preferred examples of the surfactant include nonionic surfactants such as polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers,
15 polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ethers, polyoxyethylene polystyrylphenyl ethers, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene alkyl ethers, fatty acid partial esters of glycerol, fatty acid partial esters of sorbitan, fatty acid partial esters of pentaerythritol, propylene glycol mono-fatty acid esters,
20 fatty acid partial esters of sucrose, fatty acid partial esters of polyoxyethylene sorbitan, fatty acid partial esters of polyoxyethylene sorbitol, fatty acid esters of polyethylene glycol, fatty acid partial esters of polyglycerol, polyoxyethylated castor oil, fatty acid
25 partial esters of polyoxyethylene glycerol, fatty acid

diethanolamides, N,N-bis-2-hydroxyalkylamines, polyoxyethylene alkylamines, fatty acid esters of triethanolamine and trialkylamine oxides;

- anionic surfactants such as fatty acid salts,
- 5 abietates, hydroxyalkanesulfonates, alkanesulfonates, dialkylsulfosuccinates, straight-chained alkylbenzene sulfonates, branched alkylbenzene sulfonates, alkylnaphthalene sulfonates, alkylphenoxypolyoxyethylene propylsulfonates, polyoxyethylene alkylsulfophenyl ether
- 10 salts, N-methyl-N-oleyltaurine sodium salts, N-alkylsulfosuccinic acid monoamide disodium salts, petroleum sulfonates, sulfurized beef tallow oil, sulfuric acid ester salts of fatty acid alkyl ester, alkylsulfuric acid ester salts, sulfuric acid ester salts of polyoxyethylene alkyl
- 15 ether, sulfuric ester salts of fatty acid monoglyceride, sulfuric acid ester salts of polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether, sulfuric acid ester salts of polyoxyethylene styrylphenyl ether, alkylphosphoric acid ester salts, phosphoric acid ester salts of polyoxyethylene alkyl ether,
- 20 phosphoric acid ester salts of polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether, partially saponified products of styrene-maleic acid anhydride copolymer, partially saponified products of olefin-maleic acid anhydride copolymer,
- and naphthalene sulfonate-formalin condensates;
- 25 cationic surfactants such as alkylamine salts, quaternary

ammonium salts (e.g., tetrabutylammonium bromide), polyoxyethylenealkylamine salts and polyethylene polyamine derivatives; and amphoteric surfactants such as carboxybetaines, aminocarboxylic acids, sulfobetaines, 5 aminosulfuric acid esters and imidazoline derivatives. In these surfactants, the "polyoxyethylene" can be read as polyoxyalkylene such as polyoxymethylene, polyoxypropylene and polyoxybutylene.

Among these surfactants, preferred are fluorine-based 10 surfactants containing a perfluoroalkyl group within the molecule. Examples of this fluorine-based surfactant include anionic surfactants such as perfluoroalkyl carboxylate, perfluoroalkyl sulfonate and perfluoroalkylphosphoric acid ester; amphoteric surfactants such as 15 perfluoroalkylbetaine; cationic surfactants such as perfluoroalkyltrimethylammonium salt; and nonionic surfactants such as perfluoroalkylamine oxide, perfluoroalkyl ethylene oxide adduct, oligomer containing a perfluoroalkyl group and a hydrophilic group, oligomer 20 containing a perfluoroalkyl group and a lipophilic group, oligomer containing a perfluoroalkyl group, a hydrophilic group and a lipophilic group, and urethane containing a perfluoroalkyl group and a lipophilic group. These surfactants can be used individually or in combination of 25 two or more thereof. The surfactant is added to the

developer in an amount of 0.001 to 10 wt%, preferably from 0.01 to 5 wt%.

In the developer, various development stabilizers may be used. Preferred examples thereof include polyethylene glycol adducts of sugar alcohol, tetraalkylammonium salts (e.g., tetrabutylammonium hydroxide), phosphonium salts (e.g., tetrabutylphosphonium bromide) and iodonium salts (e.g., diphenyliodonium chloride) described in JP-A-6-282079. Other examples include anionic or amphoteric surfactants described in JP-A-50-51324, water-soluble cationic polymers described in JP-A-55-95946, water-soluble amphoteric polyelectrolytes described in JP-A-56-142528.

Still other examples include alkylene glycol-added organic boron compounds described in JP-A-59-84241, water-soluble surfactants of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymer type described in JP-A-60-111246, alkylenediamine compounds substituted by polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene described in JP-A-60-129750, polyethylene glycol having a weight average molecular weight of 300 or more described in JP-A-61-215554, fluorine-containing surfactants having a cationic group described in JP-A-63-175858, water-soluble ethylene oxide adducts obtained by adding 4 mol or more of ethylene oxide to an acid or an alcohol described in JP-A-2-39157, and water-soluble polyalkylene compounds.

The developer may further contain an organic solvent, if desired. The organic solvent is selected from those having a water solubility of about 10 wt% or less, preferably 5 wt% or less. Examples thereof include 1-phenylethanol, 2-phenylethanol, 3-phenyl-1-propanol, 4-phenyl-1-butanol, 4-phenyl-2-butanol, 2-phenyl-1-butanol, 2-phenoxyethanol, 2-benzyloxyethanol, o-methoxybenzyl alcohol, m-methoxybenzyl alcohol, p-methoxybenzyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, cyclohexanol, 2-methylcyclohexanol, 3-methylcyclohexanol, 4-methylcyclohexanol, N-phenylethanolamine and N-phenyldiethanolamine. The organic solvent content is from 0.1 to 5 wt% based on the total weight of the solution used. The amount used thereof is closely related to the amount of surfactant. As the amount of the organic solvent increases, the amount of the surfactant is preferably increased, because if the organic solvent is used in a large amount with a small amount of surfactant, the organic solvent cannot dissolve completely and accordingly, good developability cannot be ensured.

The developer may further contain a reducing agent for the purpose of preventing scumming of the printing plate. The reducing agent is particularly effective in the development of a negative working photosensitive lithographic printing plate containing a photosensitive diazonium salt compound. Preferred examples of the organic

reducing agent include phenolic compounds such as thiosalicylic acid, hydroquinone, metol, methoxyquinone, resorcin and 2-methylresorcin; and amine compounds such as phenylenediamine and phenylhydrazine. Preferred examples of
5 the inorganic reducing agent include sodium salt, potassium salt, ammonium salt and the like of sulfurous acid, hydrogensulfite, phosphorous acid, hydrogenphosphite, dihydrogenphosphite, thiosulfuric acid and dithionous acid. Of these reducing agents, sulfites are particularly
10 effective in preventing the scumming. The reducing agent is preferably used in an amount of 0.05 to 5 wt% based on the running developer.

The developer may further contain an organic carboxylic acid, preferably an aliphatic or aromatic
15 carboxylic acid having from 6 to 20 carbon atoms. Specific examples of the aliphatic carboxylic acid include caproic acid, enanthylic acid, caprylic acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid and stearic acid. Among these, an alkanoic acid having from 8 to 12 carbon atoms is preferred.
20 The aliphatic carboxylic acid may be an unsaturated fatty acid having a double bond in the carbon chain or may have a branched carbon chain. The aromatic carboxylic acid is a compound having a benzene, naphthalene or anthracene ring substituted with a carboxyl group. Specific examples
25 thereof include o-chlorobenzoic acid, p-chlorobenzoic acid,

o-hydroxybenzoic acid, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, o-aminobenzoic acid, p-aminobenzoic acid, 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2,6-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid, gallic acid, 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid, 2-hydroxy-1-naphthoic acid, 1-naphthoic acid and 2-naphthoic acid. Among these, hydroxynaphthoic acid is particularly effective.

The aliphatic or aromatic carboxylic acid is preferably used in the form of a sodium, potassium or ammonium salt so as to improve the water solubility. The organic carboxylic acid content in the developer for use in the present invention is not particularly limited, but if the content is less than 0.1 wt%, the effect cannot be satisfactorily brought out, whereas if it exceeds 10 wt%, not only the improvement cannot be elevated any more but also when other additives are used in combination, their dissolution may be inhibited. Accordingly, the amount added is preferably from 0.1 to 10 wt%, more preferably from 0.5 to 4 wt%, based on the running developer.

The developer may further contain an antiseptic, a coloring agent, a thickener, a defoaming agent, a hard water softener and the like. Examples of the hard water softener include polyphosphoric acid and a sodium, potassium or ammonium salt thereof; aminopolycarboxylic

acids such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, diethylene-
triamepentaacetic acid, triethylenetetraminehexaacetic
acid, hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid, nitrilo-
triacetic acid, 1,2-diaminocyclohexanetetraacetic acid and
5 1,3-diamino-2-propanoltetraacetic acid, and a sodium,
potassium or ammonium salt thereof; and other hard water
softeners such as aminotri(methylenephosphonic acid),
ethylenediaminetetra(methylenephosphonic acid),
diethylenetriaminepenta(methylenephosphonic acid),
10 triethylenetetraminehexa(methylenephosphonic acid),
hydroxyethylethylenediaminetri(methylenephosphonic acid)
and 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, and a sodium,
potassium or ammonium salt thereof.

The optimum amount of the hard water softener varies
15 depending on the chelating ability thereof and the hardness
and amount of hard water used, however, the amount used
thereof is generally from 0.01 to 5 wt%, preferably 0.01 to
0.5 wt%, based on the running developer. If the amount
added is less than this range, the expected effect may not
20 be satisfactorily attained, whereas if the amount added
exceeds this range, adverse effects may arise, such as
color slipping. The balance of the developer is water. In
view of transportation, it is advantageous to prepare the
developer as a concentrated solution reduced in the water
25 content than that on use and dilute the developer with

water on use. If the case is so, the developer is suitably diluted to a concentration degree of causing no separation nor precipitation of each component.

As the developer for a lithographic printing plate

5 using the photosensitive resin composition of the present invention, a developer described in JP-A-6-282079 may also be used. This developer comprises an alkali metal silicate having an $\text{SiO}_2/\text{M}_2\text{O}$ (M is an alkali metal) molar ratio of 0.5 to 2.0 and a water-soluble ethylene oxide adduct compound

10 obtained by adding 5 mol or more of ethylene oxide to a sugar alcohol having 4 or more hydroxyl groups. The sugar alcohol is a polyhydric alcohol corresponding to a sugar where the aldehyde group and the ketone group are reduced to a primary alcohol group and a secondary alcohol group,

15 respectively. Specific examples of the sugar alcohol include D,L-threitol, erythritol, D,L-arabitol, ribitol, xylitol, D,L-sorbitol, D,L-mannitol, D,L-iditol, D,L-talitol, dulcitol and allodulcitol. Also, diglycerol, triglycerol, tetraglycerol, pentaglycerol and hexaglycerol

20 resulting from condensation of sugar alcohol may be used. The above-described water-soluble ethylene oxide adduct compound can be obtained by adding 5 mol or more of ethylene oxide to one mole of sugar alcohol. If desired, the ethylene oxide adduct compound may be block-

25 copolymerized with propylene oxide within the permissible

solubility range. These ethylene oxide adduct compounds may be used individually or in combination of two or more thereof. The amount of the water-soluble ethylene oxide adduct compound added is suitably from 0.001 to 5 wt%,
5 preferably from 0.001 to 2 wt%, based on the (running) developer.

In order to accelerate development or improve the dispersion of development scum or the ink-receptivity of image area, this developer may further contain various
10 surfactants or organic solvents described above.

The PS plate developed with a developer having the above-described composition is then subjected to a post-treatment with washing water, a rinsing solution containing a surfactant or the like, and a finisher or protective gum
15 solution mainly comprising gum arabic, a starch derivative or the like. The post-treatment of the PS plate of the present invention may be performed by variously combining these treatments.

Recently, in the plate-making and printing industries,
20 an automatic developing machine for PS plates is being widely used for the purpose of rationalization and standardization of the plate-making operation. The automatic developing machine generally comprises a development part and a post-treatment part, where a PS
25 plate transportation unit, a tank for housing each

processing solution and a spraying unit are provided and while horizontally transporting an exposed PS plate, each processing solution is pumped up and sprayed through spray nozzles to perform the development and post-treatment. In recent years, a method of transporting and dipping a PS plate in a processing solution tank filled with a processing solution by means of submerged guide rolls, thereby performing the development processing, and a method of water-washing the PS plate after the development by feeding a small fixed amount of water to the plate surface and re-using the waste water as diluting water of the developer stock solution are also known.

In this automatic processing, the processing may also be performed while replenishing respective replenishers for the processing solutions in accordance with the processed amount, the operation time and the like. A disposable processing system of performing the processing with substantially unused processing solutions may also be used. The lithographic printing plate obtained through such processing is mounted on an offset printing machine and used for the printing of a large number of sheets.

The present invention is described in greater detail below by referring to Examples, however, the present invention should not be construed as being limited thereto. Unless otherwise indicated, the percents in Examples below

all are % by weight.

EXAMPLES 1 TO 6 AND COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES 1 AND 2

5 A 0.24 mm-thick aluminum plate (according to JIS A 1050) was brush-grained with a rotary nylon brush described below while feeding to the aluminum surface a water suspension of pumice stones having an average particle size of about 2.1 μm . The first brush had a bristle length of 100 mm, a bristle diameter of 0.95 mm and a bristle density of 70 pieces/ cm^2 , and the second brush had a bristle length
10 of 80 mm, a bristle diameter of 0.295 mm and a bristle density of 670 pieces/ cm^2 . The brush rolls each was rotated at 250 rpm. Subsequently to the brush-graining, the aluminum plate was thoroughly rinsed with water, etched by dipping it in 10% sodium hydroxide at 60°C for 25 seconds,
15 washed with running water, rinsed by neutralization with 20% nitric acid and washed with water. This aluminum plate was then subjected to an electrolytic surface-roughening treatment using a sine-wave alternating electric current under the condition of 12.7 V with an anode-time
20 electricity of 160 coulomb/ dm^2 in an aqueous 1% nitric acid solution. The surface roughness of the resulting plate was measured and found to be 0.79 μm (Ra indication). Thereafter, the plate was dipped in an aqueous 1% sodium hydroxide solution at 40°C for 30 seconds, desmutted by
25 immersing it in an aqueous 30% sulfuric acid solution at

60°C for 40 seconds, and then anodized in an aqueous 20% sulfuric acid solution by passing a direct current at a current density of 2 A/dm² such that the oxide film was formed to a weight of 1.6 g/m², whereby a substrate was prepared.

On the surface of the thus-treated substrate, Undercoat Solution (A) having the following composition was coated and dried at 80°C for 30 seconds. The coverage after drying was 10 mg/m².

Undercoat Solution (A):

β-Alanine	0.10 g
Methanol	40 g
Pure water	60 g

As such, Substrate (I) was manufactured. On this Substrate (I), a photosensitive solution (composition) shown in Table 1 below was coated to 12 ml/m² by rod coating and then dried at 100°C for 1 minute to obtain a positive working photosensitive lithographic printing plate precursor. The coated amount after the drying was 1.15 g/m². Furthermore, a matting layer was formed thereon as described in JP-B-61-28986 so as to shorten the vacuum contact time.

TABLE 1

Esterification product of 1,2-diazonaphthoquinone-5-sulfonyl chloride and pyrogallol-acetone resin (described in Example 1 of U.S. Patent 3,635,709)	0.8 g
Cresol-formaldehyde novolak resin (meta and para ratio: 6:4, weight average molecular weight: 8,000)	1.5 g
Phenol-formaldehyde resin (weight average molecular weight: 15,000)	0.3 g
Poly[N-(p-aminosulfonylphenyl)-acrylamide-co-n-butyl acrylate-co-diethylene glycol monomethyl ether methacrylate (molar ratio of monomers in the order: 40:40:20, average molecular weight: 40,000, number average molecular weight: 20,000)	0.2 g
p-n-Octylphenol-formaldehyde resin (described in U.S. Patent 4,123,279)	0.02 g
Naphthoquinonediazide-1,2-diazido-4-sulfonyl chloride	0.01 g
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride	0.02 g
Pyrogallol	0.05 g
4-[p-N,N-Bis(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminophenyl]-2,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-S-triazine	0.07 g
Dye obtained by changing the counter anion of Victoria Pure Blue BOH (produced by Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd.) to 1-naphthalenesulfonic acid	0.045 g
Fluorine-based polymer(see Table 2)	shown in Table 2
MEK/1-methoxy-2-propanol	15 g/10 g

TABLE 2

	Fluorine-Based Polymer	Fluorinated Aliphatic Side Chain	Amount Added
Photosensitive Material 1 (Invention)	P-1, MEGAFAC F-178K produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C_8F_{17} group produced by telomerization method	0.99 g
Photosensitive Material 2 (Invention)	P-2, MEGAFAC F-470 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C_8F_{17} group produced by telomerization method	0.3 g
Photosensitive Material 3 (Invention)	P-3, MEGAFAC F-473 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C_8F_{17} group produced by telomerization method	0.3 g
Photosensitive Material 4 (Invention)	P-4, MEGAFAC F-475 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C_8F_{17} group produced by telomerization method	0.3 g
Photosensitive Material 5 (Invention)	P-5, MEGAFAC F-476 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C_8F_{17} group produced by telomerization method	0.3 g
Photosensitive Material 6 (Invention)	P-6, MEGAFAC F-472 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C_6F_{13} group produced by telomerization method	0.3 g
Photosensitive Material R1 (Comparison)	MEGAFAC F-177 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C_8F_{17} group produced by electrolytic fluorination method	0.3 g
Photosensitive Material R2 (Comparison)	not added	-	-

The surface state on the photosensitive layer coated surface of each of the thus-manufactured photosensitive printing plates was observed with an eye and the results

obtained are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

	Photosensitive Material	Surface State
Example 1	Photosensitive material 1	5 or less pinholes per 1 m ² was observed.
Example 2	Photosensitive Material 2	5 or less pinholes per 1 m ² was observed.
Example 3	Photosensitive Material 3	5 or less pinholes per 1 m ² was observed.
Example 4	Photosensitive Material 4	From 5 to 10 pinholes per 1 m ² was observed.
Example 5	Photosensitive Material 5	5 or less pinholes per 1 m ² was observed.
Example 6	Photosensitive Material 6	5 or less pinholes per 1 m ² was observed.
Comparative Example 1	Photosensitive Material R1	20 or more pinholes per 1 m ² was observed.
Comparative Example 2	Photosensitive Material R2	The film was mottled and uneven throughout the surface.

As apparent from Table 3, by the addition of the
5 fluorine-based polymer according to the present invention,
a lithographic printing plate precursor excellent in the
uniformity of the image-forming layer can be obtained.

EXAMPLES 7 TO 11 AND COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES 3 AND 4

10 Photosensitive Materials 7 to 11, R3 and R4 as a
lithographic printing plate precursor were prepared
thoroughly in the same manner as Photosensitive Material 1
except for changing the fluorine-based polymer as shown in
Table 4.

TABLE 4

	Fluorine-Based Polymer	Fluorinated Aliphatic Side Chain	Amount Added
Photosensitive Material 7 (Invention)	P-4, MEGAFAC F-475 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C ₈ F ₁₇ group produced by telomerization method	0.1 g
Photosensitive Material 8 (Invention)	P-5, MEGAFAC F-476 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C ₈ F ₁₇ group produced by telomerization method	0.05 g
Photosensitive Material 9 (Invention)	P-7, weight average molecular weight: 50,000	described in the specification; containing C ₈ F ₁₇ group produced by telomerization method	0.2 g
Photosensitive Material 10 (Invention)	P-10, weight average molecular weight: 10,000	described in the specification; containing C ₈ F ₁₇ group produced by telomerization method	0.3 g
Photosensitive Material 11 (Invention)	P-18, weight average molecular weight: 20,000	described in the specification; containing C ₈ F ₁₇ group produced by telomerization method	0.05 g
Photosensitive Material R3 (Comparison)	MEGAFAC F-177 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C ₈ F ₁₇ group produced by electrolytic fluorination method	0.05 g
Photosensitive Material R4 (Comparison)	MEGAFAC F-177 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	containing C ₈ F ₁₇ group produced by electrolytic fluorination method	0.25 g

The thus-prepared photosensitive lithographic printing

plate precursors were evaluated as follows. Each photosensitive lithographic printing plate precursor was exposed by a metal halide lamp of 3 kW from a distance of 1.5 m for 1 minute through an original having a solid part and a halftone dot part, and then developed at 30°C for 12 seconds in a PS processor 900 V manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. in which the developer shown below and FP2W (1:1) as finisher produced by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. were charged, to manufacture lithographic printing plates. Subsequently, printing was practiced using a printer R201 manufactured by Rholand and an ink GEOS-G(N) produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc. and the inking property was determined by counting the number of sheets until a sufficiently high ink density could be obtained on the image part at the initiation of printing. As the numerical value is smaller, the lithographic printing plate is better. Furthermore, the printing was performed until thinning started to occur in the solid part of the printed matter and the press life was evaluated by determining the number of sheets printed until the first occurrence of thinning. As the number of sheets printed is larger, the lithographic printing plate is more excellent. Separately, 1 m² of each lithographic printing plate precursor was thoroughly exposed and developed with 100 ml of a developer and the generation of sludge in the developer after the processing

was observed. The results are shown in Table 5.

(Developer Composition)

Pure water	90 wt%
D-Sorbitol	6 wt%
KOH	2.5 wt%

TABLE 5

	Photosensitive Material	Inking Property, number of sheets	Press Life, number of sheets	Generation of Sludge
Example 7	Photosensitive Material 7	15	160,000	none
Example 8	Photosensitive Material 8	18	140,000	none
Example 9	Photosensitive Material 9	10	180,000	none
Example 10	Photosensitive Material 10	10	150,000	practically allowable level but slightly generated
Example 11	Photosensitive Material 11	12	170,000	none
Comparative Example 3	Photosensitive Material 3	50	50,000	practically allowable level but slightly generated
Comparative Example 4	Photosensitive Material 4	15	150,000	seriously generated and impracticable

5

As seen from Table 5, the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention gives a lithographic printing plate showing excellent results in all of inking

property, press life and generation of sludge. This reveals that the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention holds excellent solubility and dispersibility in developer while exerting high inking
5 property and high impression capacity.

EXAMPLES 12 TO 14 AND COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 5

Photosensitive Materials 12 to 14, and R5 as a lithographic printing plate precursor were prepared thoroughly in the same manner as Photosensitive Material 1
10 except for changing the fluorine-based polymer as shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6

	Fluorine-Based Polymer	Amount Added
Photosensitive Material 12 (Invention)	P-11, described in the specification, weight average molecular weight: 20,000	0.1 g
Photosensitive Material 13 (Invention)	P-12, described in the specification, weight average molecular weight: 15,000	0.15 g
Photosensitive Material 14 (Invention)	P-15, weight average molecular weight: 60,000	0.08 g
Photosensitive Material R5 (Comparison)	MEGAFAC F-177 produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.	0.1 g

15 The thus-prepared photosensitive lithographic printing plate precursors were evaluated as follows. Each photosensitive lithographic printing plate precursor was

- exposed by a metal halide lamp of 3 kW from a distance of 1 m for 1 minute through a step wedge (difference in density between steps: 0.15) manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. and then developed with an aqueous solution
- 5 having an $\text{SiO}_2/\text{K}_2\text{O}$ molar ratio of 1.16 and an SiO_2 concentration of 1.4% at 30°C for 12 seconds using PS Processor 900 V manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., and the sensitivity was expressed by the clear step number. As the step number is higher, the sensitivity is higher.
- 10 The gradation is expressed by the difference between the clear step number and the solid step number of the sample evaluated above on the sensitivity. As the obtained value is higher, the contrast is higher. Separately, exposure and development were performed in the same manner as in the
- 15 evaluation of sensitivity above except that solutions having a pH reduced or increased by 0.2 based on the above-described developer were used, and the development latitude was evaluated by expressing the change in the solid step number depending on the pH. As the obtained value is
- 20 smaller, the development latitude is broader. The results are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7

	Photosensitive Material	Sensitivity	Gradation	Development Latitude
Example 12	Photosensitive Material 12	6.0	5.5	6
Example 13	Photosensitive Material 13	5.75	4.5	5
Example 14	Photosensitive Material 14	5.75	4.0	5
Comparative Example 5	Photosensitive Material R5	6.0	6.5	8

As apparent from Table 7, in Examples 12 to 14, high contrast and good development latitude are exhibited without reducing the sensitivity.

EXAMPLES 15 TO 19 AND COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES 6 AND 7

Photosensitive Materials 15 to 19, R6 and R7 as a lithographic printing plate precursor were prepared thoroughly in the same manner as Photosensitive Material 1 except for changing the fluorine-based polymer as shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

	Fluorine-Based Polymer	Fluorinated Aliphatic Side Chain	Amount Added
Photosensitive Material 15 (Invention)	P-16, weight average molecular weight: 20,000	Described in the specification	0.15 g
Photosensitive Material 16 (Invention)	P-17, weight average molecular weight: 30,000	Described in the specification	0.15 g
Photosensitive Material 17 (Invention)	P-18, weight average molecular weight: 25,000	Described in the specification	0.15 g
Photosensitive Material 18 (Invention)	P-19, weight average molecular weight: 15,000	Described in the specification	0.15 g
Photosensitive Material 19 (Invention)	P-20, weight average molecular weight: 20,000	Described in the specification	0.15 g
Photosensitive Material R6 (Comparison)	PR-1, same molecular formula as P16-P20, average molecular weight: 27,000	a mixture of n=3, 4, 5 and 6; the content of n=4 component is 35 mol% based on total of components and the content of n=3 component is 28 mol%	0.15 g
Photosensitive Material R7 (Comparison)	PR-2, same molecular formula as P16-P20, average molecular weight: 21,000	a mixture of n=3, 4, 5 and 6; the content of n=4 component is 98.5 mol% based on total of components	0.15 g

The thus-prepared photosensitive lithographic printing plate precursors were evaluated as follows. Each photosensitive lithographic printing plate precursor was exposed by a metal halide lamp of 3 kW from a distance of 1 m for 45 seconds through a step wedge (difference in

density between steps: 0.15) manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. and then developed with an aqueous solution having an $\text{SiO}_2/\text{K}_2\text{O}$ molar ratio of 1.20 and an SiO_2 concentration of 1.0% at 30°C for 12 seconds using PS Processor 900 V manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., and the sensitivity was expressed by the clear step number. As the step number is higher, the sensitivity is higher. The gradation is expressed by the difference between the clear step number and the solid step number of the sample evaluated above on the sensitivity. Separately, 1 m² of each lithographic printing plate precursor was thoroughly exposed and developed with 100 ml of a developer and the generation of sludge in the developer after the processing was observed. The results are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

	Photosensitive Material	Surface State	Sensitivity	Gradation	Generation of Sludge
Example 15	Photosensitive Material 15	Good	5.5	5.5	none
Example 16	Photosensitive Material 16	Good	5.25	5.5	none
Example 17	Photosensitive Material 17	Good	5.5	5.0	none
Example 18	Photosensitive Material 18	Good	5.5	5.0	none
Example 19	Photosensitive Material 19	Good	5.5	4.5	none
Comparative Example 7	Photosensitive Material R7	partially uneven	6.0	7.0	none
Comparative Example 8	Photosensitive Material R8	Good	5.25	4.5	serious generation and impracticable

As such, the fluorine-based polymer of the present invention having a specific distribution of the side chain fluoroaliphatic group provides a lithographic printing plate precursor excellent in the uniformity of film, sensitivity and gradation and free of generation of sludge.

EXAMPLE 20

A 0.30 mm-thick aluminum plate formed of a construction material 1S was subjected to graining of the surface using a No. 8 nylon brush and a water suspension of 800-mesh pumice stones and then thoroughly washed with water. Subsequently, the aluminum plate was etched by

dipping it in 10% sodium hydroxide at 70°C for 60 seconds, washed with running water, rinsed by neutralization with 20% HNO₃ and washed with water. This aluminum plate was then subjected to an electrolytic surface-roughening

5 treatment using a sine-wave alternating electric current under the condition of 12.7 V with an anode-time electricity of 300 coulomb/dm² in an aqueous 1% nitric acid solution. The surface roughness of the resulting plate was measured and found to be 0.45 μm (Ra indication).

10 Thereafter, the plate was desmuted by immersing it in an aqueous 30% H₂SO₄ solution at 55°C for 2 minutes, and then anodized in an aqueous 20% H₂SO₄ solution for 50 seconds at a current density of 5 A/dm² by disposing an anode on the grained surface, as a result, the thickness was 2.7 g/m².

15 The resulting plate was further immersed in an aqueous solution containing 2.5 wt% of No. 3 sodium silicate (SiO₂: 28-30%, Na₂O: 9-10%, Fe: 0.02% or less) and having a pH of 11.2 at 70°C for 13 seconds, followed by washing with water. At this time, the silicate amount was 10 mg/m². In this

20 measurement, the Si element amount was determined by fluorescent X-ray analysis. Thereafter, a liquid composition (sol solution) of SG process was prepared by the following procedure. In a beaker, the components shown below were weighed and stirred at 25°C for 20 minutes.

Si(OC₂H₅)₄

38 g

3-Methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane	13 g
Aqueous 85% phosphoric acid solution	12 g
Ion exchanged water	15 g
Methanol	100 g

The prepared solution was transferred to a three-neck flask and after fixing a reflux condenser, the three-neck flask was dipped in an oil bath at room temperature. While stirring the contents of the three-neck flask by a magnetic stirrer, the temperature was elevated to 50°C over 30 minutes. The solution was further reacted for 1 hour while keeping the bath temperature at 50°C to obtain a liquid composition (sol solution). The obtained sol solution was diluted with methanol/ethylene glycol (20/1 by weight) to 0.5 wt%, coated on a substrate by a wheel and then dried at 100°C for 1 minute. At this time, the coated amount was 4 mg/m². In the measurement of this coated amount, the Si element amount was determined by the fluorescent X-ray analysis and the value obtained was used as the coated amount. On the thus-treated aluminum plate, High-Sensitivity Polymerizable Composition 1 having a composition shown below was coated to a dry coated weight of 1.5 g/m² and dried at 100°C for 1 minute to form a photosensitive layer.

[Photopolymerizable Composition 1]

Tetramethylolmethane tetraacrylate	1.5 g
------------------------------------	-------

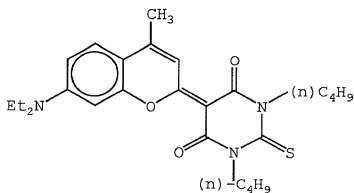
Linear organic high molecular
polymer (B1):

2.0 g

allyl methacrylate/methacrylic
acid copolymer (copolymerization
molar ratio: 80/20, weight
average molecular weight:
45,000)

Sensitizer (C1)

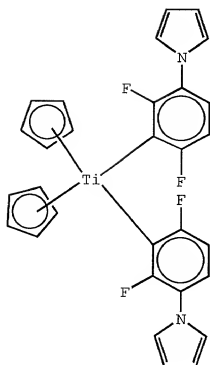
0.15 g



(λ_{max} THF 479 nm, $\epsilon=6.9 \times 10^4$)

Photopolymerization Initiator (D1)

0.2 g



IRGACURE 907 (E1) (produced by Ciba-Geigy)	0.4 g
Fluorine-based Polymer (P-5)	0.2 g
g-Phthalocyanine/(B1) dispersion	0.2 g
Methyl ethyl ketone	9.0 g
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	7.5 g
Toluene	11.0 g

On the thus-formed photosensitive layer, an aqueous
 5 solution containing 3 wt% of polyvinyl alcohol
 (saponification degree: 98 mol%, polymerization degree:

500) was coated as an oxygen-shielding protective layer to a dry coated weight of 2.5 g/m², and then dried at 120°C for 3 minutes to obtain a photopolymerizable lithographic printing plate precursor. The photosensitive layer had good layer uniformity. On the other hand, when the fluorine-base polymer (P-5) was excluded from the above-described photosensitive layer composition, the layer was mottled and uneven.

The obtained plate was exposed under the conditions of 4,000 dpi and 175 lines/inch in 1% steps from 1 to 99% for respective two portions using XLP4000 (Ar laser: 75 mW, 488 nm) manufactured by Optonics. Thereafter, the plate was subjected to after-heat-treatment by exposing it to 120°C for 20 seconds.

The development was performed by immersing the plate in the following developer at 25°C for 30 seconds.

(Developer)

1K Potassium silicate	30 g
Potassium hydroxide	15 g
Water	1,000 g

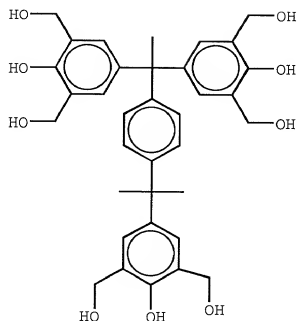
Thereafter, the plate surface was treated with a GU-7 (produced by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.) gumming solution 2-fold diluted with water. The quantity of plate surface energy necessary for reproducing 1% under the conditions of 4,000 dpi and 175 lines/inch was determined as the

sensitivity of the sample and found to be 0.2 mJ, revealing that the sensitivity was sufficiently high for the practical use. The halftone dot quality with this exposure amount was also good and unnecessary fogging or flare was not observed. A press life test was performed using a printer SORKZ manufactured by Heidelberg Inc. and an ink Kraft G(N) produced by Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc., as a result, 200,000 sheets or more of good printed matters could be obtained.

- 10 The photosensitive material was stored at 60°C for 3 days and then similarly exposed, developed and printed. Thereafter, aging stability was evaluated with an eye, as a result, the press life, scumming property and image quality were good and not changed from those of the photosensitive material immediately after the coating.

The heat-crosslinking lithographic printing plate precursor is described below by referring to Examples.

<Structure of Crosslinking Agent [KZ-1]>



KZ-1

<Purchase of Binder Polymer [BP-1]>

- 5 Marca Linker M S-4P (trade name) (poly(p-hydroxystyrene)) produced by Maruzen Petrochemical Co. Ltd. was purchased and designated as [BP-1].

EXAMPLE 21

- A 0.30 mm-thick aluminum plate (construction material
10 1050) was degreased by the washing with trichloroethylene and then, this surface was grained using a nylon brush and a water suspension of 400-mesh pumice stones and then thoroughly washed with water. The resulting plate was etched by immersing it in an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide
15 solution at 45°C for 9 seconds and after washing with water,

further immersed in 2% HNO_3 for 20 seconds, followed by washing with water. At this time, the etched amount of the grained surface was about 3 g/m^2 . On this plate, an anodic oxide film was provided by passing a direct current of 3
 5 g/m^2 at a current density of 15 A/dm^2 in an electrolytic solution of 7% H_2SO_4 , and then the plate was washed with water and dried. On the resulting aluminum plate, an undercoat solution shown below was coated and dried at 80°C for 30 seconds. The dry coverage was 10 mg/m^2 .

10 Undercoat Solution

β -Alanine	0.1 g
Phenylphosphonic acid	0.05 g
Methanol	40 g
Pure water	60 g

Then, Solution [G] shown below was prepared, coated on the undercoated aluminum plate and then dried at 100°C for 1 minute to obtain a negative lithographic printing plate precursor. The coated surface was uniform and good. The
 15 dry coverage was 1.5 g/m^2 .

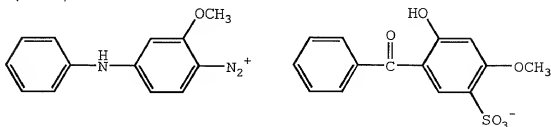
Solution [G]

Fluorine-based Polymer (P-17)	0.05 g
Acid Generator [SH-1]	0.3 g
Crosslinking Agent [KZ-1]	0.5 g
Binder Polymer [BP-1]	1.5 g

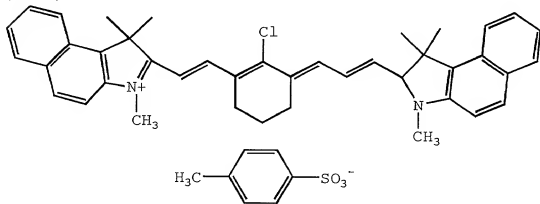
Infrared Absorbent [IK-1]	0.07 g
AIZEN SPILON BLUE C-RH (produced by Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd.)	0.035 g
Methyl ethyl ketone	12 g
Methyl alcohol	10 g
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	8 g

The structures of Acid Generator [SH-1] and Infrared Absorbent [IK-1] used are shown below.

(SH-1)



5 (IK-1)



10 The surface of the thus-obtained negative lithographic printing plate precursor was touched with a hand and thereafter, scan-exposed by a semiconductor laser of emitting an infrared ray at a wavelength of approximately

from 820 to 850 nm. After the exposure, the plate was heat-treated at 110°C for 30 seconds using a panel heater and then developed with a developer DP-4 (1:8 water dilution) produced by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. After the image formation, the portion touched by a hand was examined with an eye whether the image was slipped or not, as a result, generation of image slipping was not observed.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 9

A solution was prepared in the same manner as in Example 21 except for not using the fluorine-based polymer P-17 in the solution [B] used in Example 21. The obtained solution was coated on the undercoated aluminum plate used in Example 21 and dried at 100°C for 1 minute to obtain a negative lithographic printing plate material. The coated surface was mottled and uneven. On this lithographic printing plate precursor, an image was formed by the same operation as in Example 21. After the image formation, the portion touched by a hand was examined with an eye whether or not the image was slipped, as a result, generation of a distinctive image slipping was observed.

The thermal positive lithographic printing plate precursor is described below by referring to Examples.

[Preparation of Copolymer 1]

Into a 20 ml-volume three-neck flask with a stirrer, a condenser and a dropping funnel, 4.61 g (0.0192 mol) of N-

(p-aminosulfonylphenyl)methacrylamide, 2.94 g (0.0258 mol) of ethyl methacrylate, 0.80 g (0.015 mol) of acrylonitrile and 20 g of N,N-dimethylacetamide were charged and while heating at 65°C in a hot water bath, the mixture was stirred.

- 5 To this mixture, 0.15 g of "V-65" (produced by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) was added and while keeping at 65°C, the mixture was stirred for 2 hours in a nitrogen stream. To this reaction mixture, a mixture containing 4.61 g of N-(p-aminosulfonylphenyl)methacrylamide, 2.94 g
- 10 of ethyl methacrylate, 0.80 g of acrylonitrile, N,N-dimethylacetamide and 0.15 g of "V-65" was further added dropwise through the dropping funnel over 2 hours. After the completion of dropwise addition, the obtained mixture was further stirred at 65°C for 2 hours. After the
- 15 completion of reaction, 40 g of methanol was added to the mixture and cooled and the obtained mixture was charged into 2 liter of water while stirring the water. After stirring the mixture for 30 minutes, the precipitate was taken out by filtration and dried to obtain 15 g of a white
- 20 solid. The weight average molecular weight (polystyrene standard) of this specific Copolymer 1 was measured by gel permeation chromatography and found to be 53,000.

[Manufacture of Substrate]

- A 0.3 mm-thick aluminum plate (construction material
- 25 1050) was degreased by the washing with trichloroethylene

and then, this surface was grained using a nylon brush and a water suspension of 400-mesh pumice stones, followed by thorough water washing. The resulting plate was etched by immersing it in an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution at 5 45°C for 9 seconds and after washing with water, further immersed in 20% nitric acid for 20 seconds, followed by washing with water. At this time, the etched amount of the grained surface was about 3 g/m². On this plate, an anodic oxide film was provided by passing a direct current of 3 10 g/m² at a current density of 15 A/dm² in an electrolytic solution of 7% sulfuric acid, and then the plate was washed with water and dried. On the resulting aluminum plate, an undercoat solution shown below was coated and dried at 90°C for 1 minute. The dry coated amount of the coating was 10 15 mg/m².

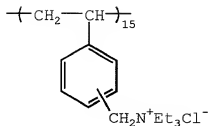
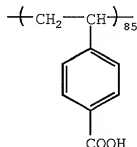
Undercoat Solution

β-Alanine	0.5 g
Methanol	95 g
Water	5 g

After further treating the plate with an aqueous 2.5 wt% sodium silicate solution at 30°C for 10 seconds, an undercoat solution shown below was coated thereon and the 20 coating was dried at 80°C for 15 seconds to obtain a substrate. The dry coverage of the coating was 15 mg/m².

Undercoat Solution

Compound shown below	0.3 g
Methanol	100 g
Water	1 g



molecular weight: 28,000

5

EXAMPLE 22

Photosensitive Solution 1 shown below was prepared. On the substrate obtained above, Photosensitive Solution 1 was coated to a coated amount of 1.8 g/m². As a result, a lithographic printing plate precursor having excellent coated surface state of the photosensitive layer was obtained.

Photosensitive Solution 1

Fluorine-based Polymer P-18	0.03 g
Copolymer 1 shown above	0.75 g
m,p-Cresol novolak (m,p ratio: 6/4, weight average molecular weight: 3,500, containing 0.5 wt% of unreacted cresol)	0.25 g

p-Toluenesulfonic acid	0.003 g
Tetrahydrophthalic acid anhydride	0.03 g
Dye obtained by changing the counter anion of Victoria Pure Blue BOH to 1-naphthalenesulfonic acid	0.015 g
γ -Butyl lactone	10 g
Methyl ethyl ketone	10 g
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	1 g

The obtained lithographic printing plate precursor was evaluated on the development stability against external scratches by the following method. The photosensitive surface of the lithographic printing plate precursor was scratched using a continuous load-type scratch strength tester "Model SB62" (manufactured by Shinto Scientific Co. Ltd.) in such a manner that a filter paper "No. 5C" (produced by Advantec Toyo Co.) was attached to a 1 cm-square planar portion of a scratching jig which came to abut the printing plate, a load of 100 g was placed thereon and the plate was scratched at a speed of 6 cm/second. Subsequently, the plate was exposed to a 5% halftone image using a semiconductor layer having an output of 500 mW, a wavelength of 830 nm and a beam size of $17 \mu\text{m}$ ($1/\text{e}^2$), at a main scanning speed of 5 m/sec and then developed with a developer "DP-4" (1:8) produced by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. for 30 seconds. The obtained image formed good halftone

dots and the image part at the scratched portion was not dissolved at all. From this, the lithographic printing plate of the present invention was verified to have high development stability against external scratches.

5

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 10

A lithographic printing plate precursor was obtained in the same manner as in Example 22 except for not using the fluorine-based polymer. The coated surface was mottled and uneven. This lithographic printing plate precursor was
10 evaluated on the development stability against external scratches in the same manner as in Example 22. At the scratched portion, the unexposed halftone area which had to originally have an image was removed by the development.

It is seen from the results in Example 22 and
15 Comparative Example 10 that by the addition of a specific fluorine-based polymer, the stability against external scratches is improved in the state before development.

The thermal negative lithographic printing plate precursor of radical polymerization system is described
20 below by referring to Examples.

[Preparation of Support]

A molten alloy according to JIS A 1050 containing 99.5% or more of aluminum, 0.30% of Fe, 0.10% of Si, 0.02% of Ti and 0.013% of Cu was purified and then cast. In the
25 purifying treatment, a degassing treatment and a treatment

with a ceramic tube filter were performed so as to remove unnecessary gases such as hydrogen in the molten alloy. The casting was performed by the DC casting method. The solidified ingot having a plate thickness of 500 nm was
5 scalped in 10 nm from the surface to prepare an aluminum rolled plate. By controlling the roughness of the roll for rolling, the center line average surface roughness (Ra) after cold rolling was adjusted to 0.2 μm . Thereafter, the planarity was improved by applying a tension lever.

10 The plate was then surface-treated to prepare a lithographic printing plate support.

First, the rolling oil on the aluminum surface was removed by a degreasing treatment with an aqueous 10% sodium aluminate solution at 50°C for 30 seconds and then
15 subjected to removal of smuts by neutralization in an aqueous 30% sulfuric acid solution at 50°C for 30 seconds.

Thereafter, in order to have good adhesion between the support and the photosensitive layer and at the same time, to impart water retentivity to the non-image area, a
20 treatment for roughening the support surface, so-called gaining was performed. While keeping an aqueous solution containing 1% nitric acid and 0.5% aluminum nitrate at 45°C, an aluminum web was flown through the aqueous solution and on the way, electrically grained by passing a sine-wave
25 alternating current from an indirect power feed cell at a

current density of 20 A/dm² and a duty ratio of 1:1 and thereby supplying an anode-side electricity of 240 C/dm². Thereafter, the support was etched with an aqueous 10% sodium aluminate solution at 50°C for 30 seconds and then
5 desmuted by neutralization in an aqueous 30% sulfuric acid solution at 50°C for 30 seconds.

Furthermore, in order to elevate the resistance against abrasion and chemicals and improve the water retentivity, an oxide film was formed on the support by
10 anodization. More specifically, the aluminum web was passed through an electrolytic solution using an aqueous 20% sulfuric acid solution at 35°C as the electrolyte and on the way, electrolyzed by feeding a direct current of 14 A/dm² from the indirect power feed cell to form an anodic oxide
15 film of 2.5 g/m².

"Undercoating"

On this aluminum support, an undercoat solution shown below was coated by a wire bar to a dry coverage solid content of 5 mg/m² and dried at 90°C for 30 seconds using a
20 hot air-type dryer.

<Undercoat Solution>

2-Aminoethylphosphonic acid	0.1 g
Phenylphosphonic acid	0.1 g
Methanol	75 g
Water	25 g

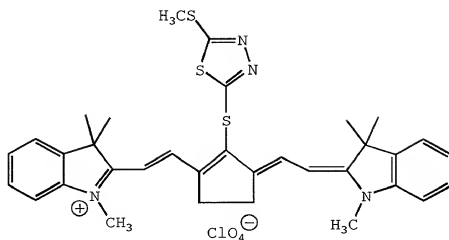
EXAMPLE 23

On the thus-undercoated support, a coating solution for a photosensitive layer shown below was coated by a wire bar and dried at 115°C for 45 seconds using a hot air-type
5 dryer to obtain a negative lithographic printing plate precursor. The coated surface had excellent uniformity. The coated amount was 1.3 g/m².

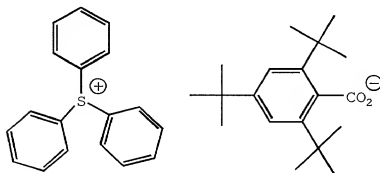
<Coating Solution for Photosensitive Layer>

Light-heat converting agent (Cyanine Dye TN-1)	0.10 g
Heat radical generator (Sulfonium Salt Compound TN-2)	0.30 g
Addition-polymerizable unsaturated compound (dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate)	1.00 g
Alkali-soluble binder polymer (a copolymer of allyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid, the copolymerization molar ratio: 83:17, weight average molecular weight: 125,000)	1.2 g
Coloring agent (naphthalene sulfonate of Victoria Pure Blue)	0.04 g
Fluorine-based Polymer (P-12)	0.005 g
Methyl ethyl ketone	10.0 g
1-Methoxy-2-propanol	8.0 g

Structure of Cyanine Dye TN-1:



5 Structure of Sulfonium Salt Compound TN-2:



The obtained negative lithographic printing plate precursor was exposed to a 50% halftone image using a Trendsetter 3244VFS manufactured by Creo Co., Ltd., where a water cooling-type 40 W infrared semiconductor laser was mounted. The conditions in the exposure were such that the

output was 9 W, the revolution number of outer surface drum was 210 rpm, the one-side energy was 100 mJ/cm² and the resolution was 2,400 dpi.

5 The exposed lithographic printing plate precursor was then developed using an automatic developing machine Stablon 900 N manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. The developer and the replenisher used each had the following composition, the developing bath temperature was 30°C and the finisher used was a 1:1 water diluted solution (pH: 10.8) of FN-6 produced by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. A uniform and good halftone image could be obtained. Using the obtained lithographic printing plate, printing was performed in a printing machine Heidel SOR-M manufactured by Heidelberg Inc., as a result, 100,000 sheets or more of printed matters could be obtained.

<Developer>

Potassium carbonate	10 g
Sodium dibutyl-naphthalenesulfonate	10 g
Ethylene glycol mononaphthyl ether	20 g
Sodium sulfite	3 g
Potassium hydroxyethane-diphosphonate	2 g
Silicone SA730 (a surfactant produced by Toshiba Silicone)	0.1 g
Water	954.9 g

<Replenisher>

Sodium carbonate monohydrate	13 g
Sodium salt of ethylene glycol mononaphthyl ether monosulfate	10 g
Ethylene glycol monododecyl ether	20 g
Sodium sulfite	3 g
Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetra- acetate	1 g
Water	953 g

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 11

5 A lithographic printing plate precursor was
manufactured thoroughly in the same manner as in Example 23
except for removing the fluorine-based polymer from the
photosensitive solution prepared above. The image forming
layer had insufficient uniformity. Furthermore, exposure
and development were performed in the same manner as in
Example 23, as a result, a scratch was generated in the
10 halftone image area.

It is seen from the results in Example 23 and
Comparative Example 11 that by the use of the fluorine-
based polymer of the present invention, a thermal negative
lithographic printing plate having a uniform surface state
15 and improved in the developer resistance of the image area
can be obtained.

EXAMPLES 24 AND 25

[Preparation of aluminum substrate]

A 0.24 mm-thick aluminum plate according to JIS1050 was subjected to a pretreatment, a surface-roughening treatment, a hydrophilic film-forming treatment and if
5 desired, an after-treatment in this order to manufacture an aluminum substrate for use in a lithographic printing plate precursor.

<Surface-Roughening Treatment>

The aluminum plate surface was surface-roughened using
10 a nylon brush having a bristle diameter of 0.72 mm and a bristle length of 80 mm and a water suspension of pumice stones having an average particle size of about 15 to 35 μm and then thorough washed with water. Thereafter, the aluminum plate was etched by dipping it in an aqueous 10%
15 sodium hydroxide solution at 70°C for 30 seconds, washed with running water, rinsed by neutralization with an aqueous 20% nitric acid solution and then washed with water. The thus mechanically surface-roughened aluminum plate was further subjected to the following electrochemical surface-
20 roughening treatment.

In an aqueous hydrochloric acid solution prepared by adding aluminum chloride to hydrochloric acid such that the hydrochloric acid concentration was 7.5 g/liter and the aluminum ion concentration was 5 g/liter, the aluminum
25 plate mechanically surface-roughened above was subjected to

an a.c. electrolysis at a liquid temperature of 35°C by applying an alternating current using a radial cell. The alternating current used was a sine wave generated by adjusting the current and voltage of a commercial current
5 at a frequency of 60 Hz using an induction voltage regulator and a transformer. The total quantity of electricity when the aluminum plate was serving as the anode was 50 C/dm² and the Qc/Qa in one cycle of the alternating current was 0.95.

10 The concentrations of hydrochloric acid and aluminum ion in the aqueous hydrochloric acid solution were kept constant by: determining the relationship of the temperature, electric conductivity and ultrasonic wave propagation velocity with the hydrochloric acid and
15 aluminum ion concentrations; adding a concentrated hydrochloric acid having a concentration of 35% and water to the inside of an electrolytic cell body from a circulation tank, so that the temperature, electric conductivity and ultrasonic wave propagation velocity of
20 the solution may be predetermined value; and overflowing the excess aqueous hydrochloric acid solution. Subsequently, the aluminum plate was subjected to an etching treatment using an alkali solution containing 5% of sodium hydroxide and 0.5% of aluminum ion at a liquid temperature of 45°C
25 such that the amount dissolved of aluminum plate on the

surface-roughened surface was 0.1 g/m^2 and the amount dissolved on the surface opposite the surface-roughened surface was 0.05 g/m^2 .

On both surfaces of the aluminum plate subjected to the etching treatment, an aqueous sulfuric acid solution containing 300 g/liter of sulfuric acid and 5 g/liter of aluminum ion at a liquid temperature of 50°C was sprayed to perform a desmutting treatment.

<Production of Substrate>

The thus surface-roughened aluminum plate was subjected to an anodization treatment at a sulfuric acid concentration of 170 g/liter (containing 0.5% of aluminum ion), a liquid temperature of 30°C and a current density of 5 A/dm^2 for 70 seconds and then washed with water. The amount of anodic oxide film formed was 3.5 g/m^2 . Then, the aluminum plate was dipped in an aqueous sodium hydroxide solution at a pH of 13 and a liquid temperature of 30°C for 30 seconds and then washed with water. Furthermore, the aluminum plate was dipped in 2.5% No. 3 sodium silicate at 25°C for 14 seconds and then washed with water, thereby producing a substrate.

The surface-roughened shape of aluminum substrate obtained in Production Example and the physical property values of the hydrophilic film were described below together with respective measuring methods.

<Measuring Methods of Average Opening Diameter of Large Corrugations, Average Opening Diameter of Small Pits, and Ratio of Average Depth of Small Pits to Average Opening Diameter of Small Pits>

5 These values all were determined by taking an SEM photograph of the aluminum substrate surface. For determining the average opening diameter d_2 (μm) of large corrugations, an SEM photograph at a magnification of 1,000 was used, corrugations having a clearly
10 distinguishable contour were measured one by one on the long diameter and the short diameter, the average thereof was designated as the opening diameter of corrugation, and the sum of opening diameters of large corrugations measured in the SEM photograph was divided by 50 as the number of
15 large corrugations measured. The SEM used was T-20 manufactured by Japan Electron Optics Laboratory Co., Ltd.

For determining the average opening diameter d_1 (μm) of small pits, an SEM photograph at a magnification of 30,000 was used and the same operation as in the case of
20 determining the opening diameter of large corrugations was performed. The SEM used here was S-900 manufactured by Hitachi Ltd.

For determining the ratio h/d_1 of the average depth h (μm) of small pits to the average opening diameter d_1 (μm)
25 of small pits, an SEM photograph of the cross section at a

magnification of 30,000 was used and an average of 50 portions measured was used.

The values in Production Example were as follows:

Average opening diameter of large corrugations: 17 μm

5 Average opening diameter of small pits: 0.05 μm

Ratio of average depth of small pits to average opening diameter of small pits: 0.20

On the thus-obtained substrate, coating was provided in the same manner as in Examples 22 and 23 to manufacture
10 lithographic printing plate precursors and through plate-making, lithographic printing plates of Examples 24 and 25 were obtained. Each lithographic printing plate obtained was mounted on a plate cylinder of a printing machine Heidel SOR-M manufactured by Heidelberg Inc. and printing
15 was performed by feeding a fountain solution, then feeding ink and further feeding paper. With either printing plate, 30,000 sheets of printed matters satisfied in the quality was obtained. Subsequently, the printing machine was stopped and the printing plate while remaining attaching to
20 the plate cylinder was allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 hour. Thereafter, the printing was re-started. After the re-starting, the number of printing sheets printed until a good printed matter free of staining was obtained was 10 and 12, respectively, and these are a sufficiently
25 small number.

By incorporating a specific fluorine-based polymer into the image forming composition, the lithographic printing plate precursor of the present invention can have all of such favorable properties that the image forming
5 layer has excellent uniformity, the surface in the image area is sufficiently hydrophobic, the developer resistance, inking property and press life are excellent, and the removability of non-image area is high. The positive lithographic printing plate precursor as one practical
10 embodiment of the present invention can show a high-contrast image forming property without reducing the sensitivity in the non-image area and therefore, is satisfied in the wide development latitude.

While the invention has been described in detail and
15 with reference to specific embodiments thereof, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.